THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VIII—No. 14. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

MAXIMILIAN'S DEATH.

Confirmation of the News in the French Senate.

A despatch from Paris dated on the 5th of July, evening, says:—"To day in the Senate the President, referring to the execution of the Emperor Maximilian, said:—'A horrible crime has been committed against the laws of war, international right, and humanity. The blood of Maximilian will cling to those by whom it has been shed. Let us protest against this abominable outrage against the civilization of our times, and let us attach ourselves still more closely to those generous and liberal principles which led us to consider such an act impossible.' The President's words were received with prolonged marks of approbation."

England on the Sad Reality.

From the London Post, July 6.

The act of Juarez was one of inhuman and savage revenge. It was committed of mere brutality and with merely a pretense of being necessary for the public safety. In returning a verdict on the whole occurrences as they are before us we, may safely say the execution of Maximilian was a glaring crime before heaven and men; and that to justify it by the counter accusation brought against him—at first sight specious, but in reality deceptive—is to compound the operations of intended justice with those of deliberate and premeditated vengeance.

From the London Times, July 6.

* * * The good feeling and the common sense of the world will reject the excuses which the new governors of Mexico will probably make for this crime. European States can at least express their opinion of it in the reception they give to whatever persons Juarez may think fit to send to them as his representatives. The feeling excited will not be confined to the Old World. We know not how the Government at Washington exerted itself to save the Archduke; but if the American press represents the opinion of its readers, there has existed among Americans a profound sympathy for the fallen Austrian, and a desire that he should be allowed to depart from the country in safety. The feeling of the Americans in Paris, always among the most educated and refined of their countrymen, has been shown by their determination to abandon or defer the celebration of the anniversary of independence. Such an act is the more creditable to them since their political sympathies are, of course, with the cause of Juarez, whose authority the United States have ever recognized, and to whom the American people have given important material assistance; the Texan frontier having been, in fact, the Liberal base of operations, and the quarter from which Juarez and his party received supplies of every sort. There is a general consent that this has been a cruel and dastardly act, and such a feeling will only be deepened by time. We cannot but believe that after so many years of anarchy and political vengeance the cup of Mexican evil-doing is well nigh full, and that the time approaches when the land must be possessed by an abler, a nobler, and a better race.

The Effect on the Paris Exhibition.

A Paris letter of the 5th of July in the London *News* says:—The dullness which overspreads the Exhibition will not pass away for many days. The court has gone into mourning, the *fetes* are countermanded, the Emperor is in retirement, and men's mind's are perplexed with their dreams about the future. The death of Maximilian and the very depressed state existing, they declare is a death-blow to the Exhibition. It is at least a heavy calamity to the exhibitors, who have been doing a heavy trade with the majesties, excellencies, graces, and lordships who have been crowding the courts and galleries. The gala carriage may be housed again at Versailles. The flags may be folded; the pyrotechnic artists may pack up their red and blue fire. The last of the sovereigns has come, and soon there will remain in Paris only Napoleon the Third, in no mood for triumphal arches nor brilliant effect, with the ghost of Maximilian at his elbow. Most of the shopkeepers have been doing a brisk business. It is now the turn of the Maison de Deuil. The only sovereign in men's minds is the miserable widow at Miramar. The coming of Sultan and Emperor is postponed, and yesterday night's regatta was but a flat affair.

Secretary Seward's Responsibility in Mexico.

From the London Herald, July 2.

* * * After Maximilian, the duty of restoring some principle of government in Mexico devolves necessarily upon those who have prevented the establishment of the empire. The influence of the United States Government has been exercised directly and openly in behalf of what is called the Mexican Liberal party. Juarez, the successor of Maximilian, has attained his position, it may be said, mainly through the countenance of Mr. Seward. For his acts the world will henceforth hold the American Government responsible. We have been told that an imperial dynasty was a barbarous and antiquated invention for Mexico, and those who prophesied Maximilian's failure have been very busy in ensuring the credit of their prediction. Let us see how much better Mexico will be governed by the creature of Mr. Seward and by the native Liberal party which America has preferred.

THE ABYSSINIAN CAPTIVES.

England's Ultimatum to the Emperor—Imperial Theodorus in a Poor Plight.

The London *Post* of the 6th of July contains the following from India, dated Bombay, June 9:—

Colonel Merewether has returned to Massowah, whence he forwarded an ultimatum to the Emperor Theodorus, demanding the release of the Abyssinian captives.

Internal dissensions are said to have deprived the Emperor of all but a small portion of his territory.

THE UNITED STATES SQUADRON.

The Macedonian and Cadets to Attend the British Naval Review.

The London *Times* of the 5th states that the United States screw sloop Macedonian, twenty guns, from New York, is hourly expected at Plymouth, whence she will proceed to Spithead. After attending the naval review the Macedonian will go to Havre in order that her cadets, of whom she has a considerable number, may visit the Exhibition at Paris.

FENIAN GATHERING AT BUFFALO.

Preparations for a Grand Fenian Picnic—Prominent Fenian Leaders in Buffalo—A Canadian Gunboat Watching the Movements of the Fenians.

BUFFALO, July 16.—General O'Neill, Colonel Hynes, Senator Fitzgerald, Colonel Brennan, Vice-President Gibbons, and General Murphy arrived here to-night. Since his arrival General O'Neill has been in consultation with a number of the military leaders of the organization.

The United States steamer Michigan, which arrived here yesterday, is anchored at Black Rock.

A number of strangers are arriving from every section of the country to attend the picnic to-morrow.

The Canadian gunboat Cherub is at Fort Erie, watching the Fenian movements at Black Rock.

The Fenian Military Council, with delegates from different sections of the country, were in session in this city on Sunday to a late hour. Prominent members of the organization state that despatches have been received from Roberts, which, when made public, will surprise the British Government. The circles in Cincinnati, Chicago, Memphis, New York, and Rochester are to be well represented on Wednesday. A number of families residing at Fort Erie, who took an active part against the Fenians, have removed to the interior, fearing another raid on Wednesday night. The British Consul has requested the Canadian Government to station a regiment of regulars at Fort Erie during the week.

—A farmer named Hornsby, residing in Johnson county, Mo., has brought suit against General Sterling Price and other officers of the Rebel army, for damages sustained by him in the summer of 1861, by reason of being imprisoned by Rebel soldiers under Price.

PERSONAL.

Governor Brownlow.

The following card of Governor Brownlow appears in the *Knoxville Whig*:—

"TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

"The vindictive Rebels and their apostate Union co-workers are asserting from one end of the State to the other that *I am dying, or will die*—telling the truth, but intending to make the *false impression* that I am *now* in the act of departing this world. With those who are trumpeting this news abroad, the *wish* is father to the thought. Like my political enemies, and my friends, and all other human beings, I am dying, and will certainly die sooner or later. With us all, it is only a question of time. My health, although indifferent, through God's mercy, is now as good as it has been at anytime in the last twelve months. I eat three hearty meals each day, I sleep well at night, and asleep or awake, I have a good conscience, and the pleasing prospect before me of obtaining the largest majority in the race for Governor that any man has obtained in the State for the last 30 years. WM. G. BROWNLOW.

"July 10, 1867."

General Grant.

General Grant arrived in this city yesterday morning from Governor's Island, where his family are staying. The General dined at the Astor House in company with a number of friends and prominent citizens, intending to proceed to Long Branch by the five o'clock boat. In the afternoon, however, a telegraphic despatch arrived summoning him to Washington, for which place the General left New York late last night, instead of going to Long Branch according to his original intention. Preparation had been made for his reception at Stetson's, where during last night a serenade was to have been tendered him. A despatch received about four o'clock by Major Stetson announced that the General had been suddenly called to Washington, and great disappointment was felt in consequence by the sojourners at the Branch.—*New York Herald.*

Proclamation of Colorado Jewett.

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph:—

NIAGARA FALLS, July 13.—Sir:—It is unnecessary for me to go to Washington in the "Surratt" matter. I believe "Booth" alone responsible for the death of President Lincoln. The cause of Poland led to the late attempt upon the life of the Emperor of Russia. The cause of the South led to Mr. Lincoln's death. I condemn both, while realizing the "Brutus" motive. The interviews I had during the war with leading Southern gentlemen in Canada were in connection with peace. I know nothing of the justice of their proclaimed identity with the death of Mr. Lincoln. I believe they had none whatever. It is nonsense to suppose the gentleman in question, President Davis, or his Cabinet, combined to murder President Lincoln, their best friend, from not only his determined upon generous policy, but known favor to the friendly "mediation" purpose of France and "Niagara peace negotiations," both defeated by Mr. Seward to defeat Mr. Greeley. Mr. Seward thereby, with President Lincoln's unfortunate want of Jackson's independent spirit, is responsible for continued sword hostilities.

I was not aware Mr. Surratt was a passenger with me on a European steamer until informed by General R. S. Ripley, commander of the forces at Charleston. General Ripley stated Mr. Surratt introduced himself to him on the steamer. Mr. Tucker's presence on the steamer's tug I have reason to know was a compliment to General Ripley, his family, and myself. Not a word have I heard from General Ripley, Mr. Tucker, Mr. Sanders, Mr. Holcomb, Mr. Clay, General Breckinridge, Mr. Benjamin, and others of the Southern Confederacy, to justify even an inference that Mr. Davis or his Cabinet were identified in any way with the death of Mr. Lincoln, or that was not consistent with the highest honor.

A few words now to my countrymen. Support the present Congress, as a legitimate temporary power of the entire people. Support the military bills as estential to a temporary suspension of the power of the South, to enable the victorious people of the North to decide upon a reconstruction policy. Reconstruction, to secure a permanent, peaceful, and free republic, should provide for a new Congress of Representatives, elected at one time by all the States; it should extend aid to the Southern people to assist them in a restoration of their lost position and fortunes; it should guarantee negro freedom, but oppose the negro either voting or holding public office, except as regulated by the people of each State.

I believe Mr. Seward to be a failure as a statesman, and the worst enemy of the republic. I believe Mr. Stevens and Mr. Sumner to be able and patriotic leaders, and that their radical views, with conservative Republican influence, including Mr. Greeley, would secure a consolidated and harmonious union. If, however, the sentiment North will not—as in case of women—permit the people of each State to regulate the negro question, except as to negro freedom, then better have an empire, with General Grant as Dictator. WM. CORNELL JEWETT.

URUGUAY.

Fresh Revolts in the Argentine Provinces—State of the Uruguayan Debt—Reduction in Pilot Charges.

MONTEVIDEO, May 29.—Besides the news from the seat of war which your Buenos Ayres correspondent will have sent you, we have from up the river the announcement that a new revolution has broken out in Catamarca, where the national Governor, Mr. Espeche, has been deposed, and the Abbe Tolosa forced to accept the gubernatorial chair.

It also appears that Felix Varela has reappeared in Jachal, at the head of three hundred armed bandits, and that General Paunero has sent a battalion of four hundred men in pursuit. The other rebels, Saa and Rodriguez, have taken refuge, with about four hundred of their followers, in Santiago, Chili, where they are said to be well received and handsomely treated.

The Treasury Department of Uruguay has published an account of the receipts and expenditures for 1866. The former amounted to $4,322,-370·50, the latter to $5,068,137·17, showing a deficit of $745,766·67. This last sum is due the bank of Mana & Co.

The public debt on January 1, 1866, amounted to $18,843,151·60; on January 1, 1867, it amounted to $17,941,849·67. During the year 1866 were paid off $1,133,291·77, and the Government expended in the purchase of property $2,205,899 that will be of public use and will prove an investment that must enhance in value, such as sites for Custom Houses, &c. From this it appears that the finances of the little Republic are not ill managed.

On the 16th a decree was issued reducing the rates of port and river pilotage.—*N. Y. Herald.*

NEWS FROM HAYTI.

Election of a President—Salnave Unanimously Chosen for a Term of Four Years.

The Jamaica *Gleaner* of the 24th ult. publishes news of the election of a president for Hayti, which event took place at Port-au-Prince on the 16th of June, when General Salnave, for some time past Protector of the Republic, was chosen for a term of four years, to terminate in May, 1871. No other candidate was brought forward, and Salnave was unanimously elected, to the satisfaction of the whole community, he being very popular. The limitation of the term of office to four years is one of the reforms introduced into the Constitution by the party that compelled Geffrard to abdicate, as under the old Constitution the Presidency was for life. Tranquillity prevailed throughout the country.

German Wit.

Count Bismark's organ at Berlin ridicules the anxiety professed by some French journals with reference to the commercial treaties with the States of South Germany. It asserts that these treaties have no such political importance as is ascribed to them at Paris, and adds that Prussia might as well take umbrage at the commercial treaty between England and France. "Did we say," it asks with virtuous indignation, "when that treaty was ratified, that England had alienated her independence and put herself under the guardianship of France?"

FROM CAPE ISLAND.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

CAPE ISLAND, July 17.—The steamer Felton did not arrive at the steamboat landing until ten o'clock last night. When near New Castle some bolts or rivets in the boiler gave out, causing it to leak so badly that it put out the fires. The boat was safely run into New Castle, where she was detained seven hours in order to make the necessary repairs. The Captain of a United States steamer at anchor off that place, sent a portion of his crew on board to assist in making the repairs. There was no consternation on board, nor was there at any time the least danger to be apprehended. The Felton brought down over one hundred passengers and a heavy freight.

The trotting match at the Diamond Beach Park has been postponed until Monday, the 29th.

A hop came off at the Congress Hall last night. Another takes place at the Columbia House on Saturday night.

MEXICO.

The Revolution of Gomez and Canales in Tamaulipas—Their Aims to be Furthered by the New Orleans Filibusters.

NEW ORLEANS, July 16.—The Heroine, two days and a half from Tampico, arrived at the Southwest Pass this morning, and brings scraps of surmise and authentic intelligence, most strangely mixed, from that port. General Gomez, who, having declared in favor of Santa Anna last month, was compelled to surrender Tampico to the Juarists, is still filibustering at the head of a handful of men, and has issued a proclamation declaring Tamaulipas a sovereign State, and Gomez its sovereign Dictator. In his efforts to get possession of the State, Gomez is seconded by Sarabando Canales, and both are enlisting troops for the purpose of retaking Tampico, which is at present held by the Juarists. Advices received from the same point, by telegraph, confirm the above news brought by the Heroine, and further state that the government of Gomez and Canales is receiving considerable moneyed support from parties in the United States, and has been fostered into action by the representations of emissaries from this quarter, who represent that thousands of Louisianians and Texans are ready to flock under his banner to the avenging of Maximilian.

A strong influence is being brought to bear upon Gomez and Canales to declare in favor of Ortega, who is supposed to be favorable to the restoring of certain railroad grants made by Maximilian to parties in the United States. The movement, unless it should receive uncommon support both in money and men from this side of the Rio Grande, has no likelihood of success, and the general impression is that, owing to the popularity of Juarez through the execution of the ex-Emperor, Gomez will not be able to enlist sufficient Mexican support to enable him to hold more than temporary possession of the State.

Mr. Otterbourg, though not particularly distasteful to the ex-Confederate influence, has no record except as a partisan of the ex-Emperor, from whom, it is alleged, he received $7000 in gold for services which were never rendered. The matter of bargain has oozed out, and while the projectors and promoters of the scheme of war with Mexico here have no objection to Mr. Otterbourg on that score, it is no part of their programme that it should be known.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce—William B. Mann, District Attorney; T. B. Dwight, Assistant District Attorney.—Frederick Lutz plead guilty to a charge of assault and battery upon Anna Rolph. Mr. Lutz had placed in the hands of Officer Benjamin Taylor, of this Court, a bench warrant for the perso nof one Clara Keyser. The officer and Mr. Lutz were directed to a house in Thirteenth street, near Callowhill, where it was said this girl Clara resided. They went to this place and searched it thoroughly, without finding the object of their search. By the mistress of this establishment, he was directed to a house at the corner of Crown and Vine streets. While they were at this house the young lady, Anna Rolph, who had but lately come with her mother to this city, was going down Vine street to her boarding house below Second street, and as she passed Crown and Vine streets Lutz rushed out and took hold of her, saying "you are Clara!" She replied that her name was not Clara, and screamed out. The officer, Mr. Taylor, ran to where this took place, and being satisfied that there was a mistake, insisted upon letting the young lady go her way; but Lutz first wished to have her taken into a low lager beer saloon near by, and afterwards said she must be taken to the Station House and locked up. But she was allowed to go to her boarding house, where the officer was convinced the wrong person had been arrested.

Several witnesses testified to the respectability of the young lady.

The Court ordered the defendant to pay a fine of $25 and the costs.

William Genther plead guilty to a charge of the larceny of clothing valued at $18, belonging to Edward Moran. He entered Mr. Moran's house in the daytime and stole away the goods.

Charles Holbrook plead guilty to a charge of the larceny of a gold watch and chain belonging to Alexander C. Bryson & Co., No. 607 Chesnut street. He was an employe in the establishment, and had access to every part of it. Taking advantage of the confidence reposed in him, he robbed the safe of this watch and chain.

Mr. Mann called the attention of the Court to an occurrence that has happened since the continuance of a case from last Monday until to-day. It was the case of the Commonwealth vs. W. J. Finch, charged with keeping a bawdy house and a gambling house, which was continued from Monday at the request of the defendant, in order to give him time to procure the attendance of his witnesses. Two young ladies who are prosecuting the case were in attendance Monday and yesterday, and after the adjournment of the Court yesterday one of them was arrested at the instance of Finch, upon a charge of perjury in swearing falsely in this very case. She was taken to the Station House and locked up, and she herself testified that while she was in the cell at the Station House, Finch and his wife came to her, and said that if she would not testify in the case they would effect her release. Mr. Mann said he did not think it was customary to treat the Commonwealth's witnesses in this manner during the continuance of a case, and thought it was no more than proper that the matter should be brought to the knowledge of the Court. The Court said it was best then that the defendant should be put on trial some time during the day.

The case was called about one o'clock. Elizabeth Ryan testified that she knew the defendant, and knew that he kept two establishments; one No. 714 Race street, and one No. 26 South Tenth street; she boarded at both places, and knew he kept them for the infamous purposes mentioned in the bill of indictment. At the close of our report the case was on trial.

John W. Powell and David Buck were charged with conspiracy to cheat and defraud John Kerns of a silver watch, valued at $15. Kerns a genuine son of the Emerald Isle, and an employe at the Girard House, testified that, on last Monday afternoon at 4½ o'clock, he was passing a little leisure time in Washington Square. He was approached by Buck, whom he had never seen before, and who soon engaged him in conversation. He (Buck) took a ball from his pocket and told Kerns that it was a Fenian ball; and opened the ball, took some brown paper from it, and closed it again. About that time another man drew near, and Buck raised the question with him whether or not there was paper in the ball, and finally raised a bet on it. The new man offered to bet, and Buck had no money. However, he said he would bet if Kerns would back him with his watch. He winked at Kerns and said they were sure to win, since he had taken the paper from the ball, and was betting that there was no paper in it; and by means of sly winks and sharp expressions induced Kerns to put up his watch. Powell was then called up to hold the stakes, and the watch was given to him. Upon getting the watch, the whole party started off on a run. Kerns held to Buck, and Powell was arrested the next day. Verdict guilty.

George Ellis and Michael Connelly were charged with an attempt to commit a burglary. Mr. John Brooke testified that about 7½ or 8 o'clock last Monday evening, he was informed that some one was endeavoring to break into the house of Mr. Childs, at Seventeenth and Wallace streets. He went to the place and saw the defendants endeavoring to pry open a window shutter of Mr. Child's house. Officers were procured and the defendants were arrested. Several other citizens, residents in the neighborhood, and several policemen testified to the same state of facts. It seems that no one was in the house at the time, Mr. Childs and his family having gone to the country. Verdict guilty.

Samuel R. Schuit was charged with the larceny of cigars valued at $20. The evidence was that he went to a cigar manufacturer, and said he had sold five hundred cigars, and knew where he could sell more, and asked for some cigars to take out. The manufacturer gave him these cigars, and told him to come back that evening to account for them. He took out the cigars, but did not return the money to the man who had given them to him.

The Judge charged the jury that if they were convinced that at the time of obtaining the cigars the defendant intended to appropriate them to his own use, it was larceny; but if this dishonest intent was a secondary affair, and not entertained at the original receiving, it was not larceny, the principal question being the felonious intent. Jury out.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST EUROPEAN ADVICES.

Financial and Commercial Report to Noon To-day.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 17—Noon—Consols for money, 94¾; United States Five-twenties, 72⅝; Illinois Central, 76¾ ex dividend; Erie Railroad, 46¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 23½.

LIVERPOOL, July 17—Noon.—Cotton—Sales to-day will be about 10,000 bales. Middling Uplands, 10¼d; Middling Orleans, 10¼d. Breadstuffs and Provisions unchanged, except for Cheese, which is quiet at 58s.

LONDON, July 17—Noon—The markets are unchanged.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 17.—The steamship Fulton has arrived.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Railroad, Steamboat, and Commercial Interests of Norfolk and its Vicinity.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 15.—The railroad and steamship interests of the city of Norfolk have been gradually advancing in importance and wealth since the termination of the war; stimulated and enlivened by the influx of Northern capital, and the industry and energy of the business men from the North, who have settled in the State and identified themselves with the advantages and commercial capabilities which the condition of things before secession allowed to remain idle and dormant. A reaction has taken place, and from the efforts of foreign capitalists the agricultural and financial prospects of the people are rapidly assuming a far different and more enviable position than in the days of slavery, when the aristocracy and the system of large land-holding impeded the advancement of the laboring classes, and gave to the State merely a fifth-rate rank in the Union.

From the gigantic strides which are being made, a few years will suffice to obliterate in a measure the effects of the war, and place her people in positions to avail themselves of the assistance held out from the North, and to aid in the great work of regenerating and reconstructing the State to the attainment of that commercial importance which her resources and geographical position have so long guaranteed her. Several steamship lines regularly visit the city, and the shipments and travel between the North and South by every one of the routes converging at that point appear to be constantly on the increase.

The Old Dominion Steamship Line, consisting of the Saratoga and the Niagara, were recently purchased by the new line, owned in New York, formerly comprising the steamers Hatteras and Albemarle, and the consolidation thus effected is working energetically, with the assistance of its four large steamships, in the transportation of the immense amount of travel and freight northward and southward. A line of British steamships regularly touch at Norfolk, and are loaded with cargoes of cotton, naval stores, etc., and this direct trade movement thus so happily inaugurated has received the assistance and support of all the business men of the State.

The Annamessic line of steamers, the great short route to the North, making through connections with all the cities in the South and North, as far as New Orleans and Boston, has been the latest of these Northern enterprises started for the investment of capital and the development of the hidden wealth and future of the Old Dominion. Other lines of steamers run through the Dismal Swamp Canal to the great pine regions of North Carolina, and on the wharves are seen the products of that State, being *in transitu* to Northern and foreign ports.

The Seaboard and Roanoke and the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroads are the two great inland arteries having their termini at Norfolk, and notwithstanding the destruction of bridges and the burning of their rails and ties during the war, they have both rapidly recuperated from all disasters, and are now in the daily possession of increasing and remunerative receipts.

Railroad combinations and consolidations are constantly being projected, and in coming years an immense portion of the Southern products, which now find an outlet by steamships from more Southern points, will centre at Norfolk, and reach more directly a European market.

The shipment of wheat northward via Norfolk has already commenced, and as an intention and experimental movement has been attended with great success. The high rates of tariff have been the principal obstacle to the continued shipments of wheat, but the Presidents of the East Tennessee and East Georgia Railroads are now laboring to secure a considerable reduction from the regular freights; and promise, if a satisfactory through charge from Bristol to Norfolk can be obtained, and arrangements made for bringing the wheat from Bristol over the Virginia roads as rapidly as the Tennessee roads can deliver it, that they will deliver 60 car-loads a day at Bristol for the period of 100 days, or at the rate of 15,000 bushels a day, or one million and a half bushels during the season. Most of this wheat would come through to Norfolk, for the utmost capacity of all the mills in Virginia will not be equal to grinding the crop of this State alone.

Owing to the value and importance of this trade, the Presidents of the roads running from Norfolk to Lynchburg have proposed a schedule of charges which will give the Virginia and Tennessee road $32·50, and the Norfolk and Lynchburg roads $32·50 per car-load, equivalent to thirteen cents a bushel, each, to the two divisions of the line, and reducing the charge per bushel, from Bristol to Norfolk, from about forty-one cents to twenty-six cents for the through charge. The trade, by this proposition, is being actively urged by the business men, inasmuch as it would give a revenue, on through wheat alone, of $2000 a day, or $60,000 a month, to the Virginia and Tennessee road, a similar revenue to the roads east of it, including the Richmond and Danville, and would bring into Virginia markets nearly two million bushels of wheat.

The directors of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad Company were to have met in monthly session on Wednesday last, and it was thought that they designed accepting the offer of the Tennessee Railroad Presidents, and acceding to the proposition for low freights which has been submitted on the part of the Southside roads. The commercial and financial interests of Norfolk, which are soon destined to push her ahead of Richmond, at the same rate of increase marking her progress since the termination of the war, and with the assistance of the railway and steamships, now filling her streets with vast bales of freight, will, in a few years, give her a prominent place among the leading cities on the Atlantic seaboard.

A Military Commission.

A Military Commission assembled in Raleigh, N. C., a few days ago, and adjourned to meet again to-day. The Commission was convened to try some of the citizens charged with killing a negro named Archibald Beeball, who it was alleged had attempted to outrage a respectable young lady of that town. The names of those arrested, who were taken to Raleigh under guard for trial, are Major D. G. McRae, Captain W. H. Tolar, and David Watkins.

Progress of Registration.

Returns from the registration in Princess Anne county, Va., give the whites a majority of 200. The registration in Warwick county has also been completed—Colored, 278; whites, 128.

Ship News.

The schooner Lady Antrim arrived at Norfolk yesterday from Antigua, W. I., with a cargo of sugar and molasses. The United States gunboat Lenapee, Commander Irwin, arrived at Norfolk yesterday from the Gulf Squadron for supplies and repairs; she shortly sails for Pensacola, Fla.

The pilot boat Coquette reported this afternoon having boarded the British bark Helen, from Liverpool to Baltimore; American brig Susan Duncan, from Bangor to Washington, D.C. The United States steamer Relief, from Baltimore, bound out, lies at anchor in the bay.

Relief for Southern Destitutes.

LOUISVILLE, July 16.—The freight on provisions carried free by the Nashville Railroad to the suffering poor of the South this season is $11,676. Included in this is $10,000 worth of freight given to the Southwestern Relief Commission.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Negro Testimony Question in the Maryland Convention—Death of a Prominent Citizen.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, July 17.—The Constitutional Convention yesterday indefinitely postponed the question of allowing the negroes to testify in Maryland courts. This causes deep dissatisfaction.

John Ridgley, of Hampton, Baltimore county, one of Maryland's most distinguished citizens, died yesterday, aged seventy-six.

From Washington—A Contradiction.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—It has been published by some papers, without qualification, "that in order to prevent any foreign nation from taking advantage of Maximilian's execution, by interfering in the affairs of Mexico, several war steamers are to be sent from the Washington Navy Yard to the mouth of the Rio Grande, with a view to watch the Austrian fleet which is to arrive in Mexican waters to demand the body of the late Emperor."

In contradiction of this there is authority for saying that there is not the slightest foundation for this statement. No vessels have been ordered to the coast of Mexico for any such purpose, nor has the Navy Department knowledge of any facts upon which such a statement could have been predicated. The *National Intelligencer* says the announcement of Speaker Colfax, that he had good authority for believing that the President's veto would would be communicated on Thursday, is not conclusive on that point. The President may have occasion for longer detention.

The Surratt Case.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The agreement alleged to have been entered into by Booth and his confederates on April 19, which was handed by Booth to Matthews, the actor, and subsequently destroyed by the latter, and a copy of which the counsel for defense in the Surratt case desired yesterday to offer in evidence, but was ruled out to-day by the Court, was, according to the copy made by Matthews, signed by Booth, Payne, Atzerott, and Harold in the order named, and set forth that an agreement was entered into between them, and none others, on that day, April 14, and that the conspiracy to abduct having failed and been abandoned, and Richmond having fallen, the parties that day determined to kill that night. In the original letter, as handed to Matthews, the last three words were italicised.

Destructive Fire in Jersey City.

NEW YORK, July 17.—At 5·30 o'clock this morning a fire broke out at North Point, Jersey City, opposite this city. The following are the chief sufferers:—William E. Dodge & Co., box manufacturers; Field & Son's Machine Works; the Hudson River Cement Works; Derby, Snow & Prentiss, lumber yard; the Franklin Boiler Works; besides other buildings and property damaged. The loss is estimated at $800,000, and the insurance will, perhaps, cover a quarter of that amount.

10 o'clock.—The fire is still raging. Assistance has been offered from the lower districts of the New York City Fire Department, but declined.

10·45.—The fire is still burning, but not so fiercely.

The Odd-Fellows' Union Excursion.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

CAPE ISLAND, N. J., July 17—Noon.—The grand Union Excursion of Amity, Enterprise, Friendship, Morning Star, and Decatur Lodges, I. O. of O. F., comprising about two thousand persons, arrived here at 10 o'clock this morning, from Philadelphia, under the direction of L. W. Moxey, and the general committee. Finnie's Brass and String Bands are with the excursionists, and all are having a pleasant time. Quite a large party are engaged in dancing on the lawn of Congress Hall, and others are taking a dip in old ocean.

From Bedford Springs.

BEDFORD SPRINGS, July 17.—Governor Geary and family arrived last night, and were escorted to the hotel by the Bedford brass band.

Ex-President Buchanan is expected this week. Senator Cameron and the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens are expected after the adjournment of Congress.

Judge Derrickson and Wayne McVeigh, of the Civil Code Commissioners, have been here for several days.

Fall from a Roof.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 16.—This morning, as Frank Gerard, aged twelve years, son of William H. Gerard, was flying a kite from the roof of the block of three-story buildings, corner of Second and Montgomery streets, Newburg, in one of which his father resides, he walked backwards off the roof, falling on his back, and was picked up insensible. He will probably die.

Rumored Explosion of an Ohio River Steamboat.

LOUISVILLE, July 16.—Considerable excitement exists this afternoon in consequence of reports—which are, however, most probably false—that the boilers of the Major Anderson, the large mail steamer to Cincinnati, had exploded.

Sinking of the Steamer Sylvan Stream.

NEW YORK, July 17.—About 6 o'clock this morning the steamer Sylvan Stream, on her trip from Harlem, struck a rock opposite the foot of Twenty-second street, and soon after went down. All the passengers were saved.

Quick Voyage from Greytown.

NEW YORK, July 17.—The steamer Nevada has arrived from Greytown, after a voyege of less than six days, being the shortest passage on record.

Sailing of the Java.

BOSTON, July 17.—The steamship Java sailed this forenoon, taking 102 passengers for Liverpool, and $192,313 in specie.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Stocks are steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 96½; Canton Company, 48½; Erie, 72¼; Cleveland and Toledo, 121⅝; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 93½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 102½; Michigan Central, 116½; New York Central, 106⅜; Illinois Central, 124½; Cumberland preferred, 39¼; Virginia 6s, 53; Missouri 6s, 102⅝; Hudson River, 113¼; United States Five-twenties of 1862 111¾; do. 1864 109⅝; do. 1865, 109; do. new issue, 107⅝; Ten-forties, 101⅛; Seven-thirties, first issue, 107⅛; others, 107⅛. Money, 6@6 per cent. Sterling Exchange, 110½ at sight, 110¾. Gold, 140¼@140⅜.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, July 17, 1867.

There was very little disposition to operate in Stocks this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government bonds continue in fair demand. 102 was bid for 10-40s; 109¾ for 6s of 1881; 107⅛@107¼ for June and August 7·30s; 107⅛ for 1864, 5-20s; 108¼ for 1865 5-20s; and 107⅛ for July, 1865 5-20s. City loans were firmly held; the new issue sold at 99⅛@100, and old do at 95½, a slight advance.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold at 52¼, no change; Lehigh Valley at 58, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 52¼@52¾, a slight decline, and Catawissa preferred at 28½, no change; 129 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 30 for Little Schuylkill; 56 for Minehill; 35 for North Pennsylvania; 28½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 43 for Northern Central.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 108 was bid for Seventh National; 228 for North America; 160 for Philadelphia; 140 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 56½ for Commercial; 31 for Mechanics'; 100 for Kensington; 58 for Penn Township; 57½ for Girard; 70 for City; and 63½ for Commonwealth.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was more doing. Chesnut and Walnut sold at 45; Hestonville at 13½, a slight advance; and Spruce and Pine at 27½, a slight advance. 68 was bid for Second and Third; 17½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; and 30 for Green and Coates.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Susquehanna Canal sold at 17½, a slight advance. 30 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 44½ for Lehigh Navigation; 55 for Morris Canal; and 57 for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10¼ A. M., 140½; 11 A. M., 140½; 12 M., 140½; 1 P. M., 140½.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by Deliaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 City 6s, New	100	100 sh Read R.	s30. 52⅜
$900 do. New	100	16 sh Leh V R	58
$200 Sch N 7 p c b Las	61	100 sh Cata Pf	s60. 26½
$100 Leh 6s '64	89	25 sh Ches & Wal	45
$1000 do. '64	89	100 sh Hestonville	13¼
45 sh Penna R	52⅝	100 do	b5. 13½
100 sh Read R.	c. 52⅛		

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 109¾@109⅝; do. 1862, 111¼@111½; do., 1864, 108⅞@109; do., 1865, 109@109¼; do., 1865, new, 107⅛@108; do., 1867, new, 107⅛@108; do. 5s, 10-40s, 101⅛@102; do. 7·30s, Aug., 107⅛@107⅜; do., June, 107⅛@107⅜; do., July, 107⅛@107⅜; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 118⅜@119; do., October, 1864, 117¼@118; do., December, 1864, 117@117¼; do., May, 1865, 116⅛@116⅜; do., Aug., 1865, 115⅛@115⅜; do., September, 1865, 115@115¼; October, 1865, 114¼@115; Gold, 140⅛@140¼. Silver, 132¼@134.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—Gold, 140¼@140½; U. S. 6s, 1881, 109¾@109⅝; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 111¼@111½; do., 1864, 108⅜@108⅝; do., 1865, 108⅞@109⅛; do. new, 107⅛@108; 5s, 10-40s, 101⅛@102; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 107⅛@107⅜; do., 2d series, 107⅛@107⅜; 3d series, 107⅛@107⅜; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 117.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, July 17.—Cotton moves slowly, but is steady at 26c. for middling uplands and 27c. for New Orleans.

There is nothing doing in Quercitron Bark, but holders are firm at $42 ¾ ton.

There is very little doing in Groceries. Small sales of Rio Coffee are reported at 16@18½c., gold; Cuba Sugar at 12@12¾c., and clayed Molasses at 46@47c.

The Flour market is dull and weak, there being no inquiry except for the supply of the home trade, who buy cautiously. Small sales of superfine at $8@8·50; extras at $9@9 50; Northwestern extra family at $10@12 50; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at $11@13, and fancy lots at $14@16. Rye Flour is scarce and dull at $8·25@8·50. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

Wheat comes forward more freely, and meets a fair inquiry. Sales of 2000 bushels new red at $2·60@2·75 ₰ bush. Rye commands $1·60@1·65. Corn is rather quiet. Sales of 1400 bushels yellow at $1·13@1·15, and some mixed Western at $1·10@1·12. Oats are dull and lower. Sales of 2000 bushels at 98c.@$1·02, closing at the former rate. 1000 bushels Barley Malt sold at $1·65@1·70.

Eggs.—The imports of eggs into the United Kingdom appear to be still extending, having amounted in the four months ending April 30 this year to 142,220,760, as compared with 140,188,560 in the corresponding period of 1866, and 107,821,440 in the corresponding period of 1865. In April alone the prodigious

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Mexico and our Government Policy.

From the Herald.

We have given additional news about the trial of Maximilian. Justice, rigid and impartial justice, was not done to him. Mexico has lost much in the mode of his trial; for however well the nation was convinced of his guilt, we are astonished that the republic should have so far forgotten itself as to have placed him on trial before a lieutenant-colonel and several subordinate officers. Justice demanded a court-martial headed by a major-general, with generals at the board. Lieutenant-Colonel Platon Sanchez, about thirty-five years of age, was, however, one of the few officers of the Mexican regular army, in the Liberal service, and received a fine education at the military school in the city of Mexico. His appointment to the presidency of the court was made by Escobedo, whose malignant, despotic, and unprincipled character cannot be too highly condemned; for he is the great blot upon the Liberal army. To him is due much of the influence which was brought to bear upon the Republican Government to confirm the sentence passed upon the prisoners.

Our advices also give us notice of the success of the republic in restoring quiet to the port of Tampico. In fact, the whole country appears to be rapidly coming under the entire control of the national republican party, if we except a few Indians, under Lozada, in Western Jalisco, who will soon be reduced to quiet. Thus the Mexican people enter upon a new era, and the world will now watch them with an intense interest. The future policy of the United States with reference to Mexican affairs is at length clearly enunciated in the final paragraph of Mr. Seward's long-winded communication about Santa Anna. He says "that nation seems at last to have triumphed over all its internal and foreign enemies, and to have reached a crisis when, if left alone, it may be expected to restore tranquillity, and to reorganize itself upon permanent foundations of union, freedom, and republican government. Only some great national injury, wrong, or offense would justify this Government in suddenly assuming a hostile or even unfriendly attitude towards the republic of Mexico." This expression of opinion on the part of the Administration is wise and timely. It will at once quiet the filibustering spirit of the country, and place the United States in that position of dignity which she should assume with reference to a neighboring republic whose struggles against foreign invasion have been heroic, and whose future is so indissolubly linked with our own. Henceforth, then, Mexico is to have a chance to try the effect of her great "laws of reform" and her hard fought for and well-won Constitution of 1857. Modelled upon our own, we are anxious to see its rigid enforcement throughout the land that has made so many sacrifices to reach a liberty for which they have been constantly grasping. In her onward pace Mexico must, however, step aside from the blood red line by which we trace her in her modern history. No more shooting for political offenses—no more massacres like that of San Jacinto. The age demands new and loftier action: but not on her part alone. We cannot forget that, under the shadow of a civilization which France pretended to confer, were committed, upon Mexican soil, some of the most horrid slaughters that stain the history of the times. In condemning Mexico we equally condemn those who, boasting a greater advancement, set her such a bloody example. It is time that this inhuman cruelty that blots the history of the Latin race were laid aside, for they are entitled to no claim to civilization if they write the record of their progress with blood. Mexico or France, France or Mexico, is equally culpable.

There is much work before the Mexican statesmen, and we may expect some local turmoil before the Liberal elements which have for fifty years been hammering at retrograde ideas settle into quiet. We wish to give them fair play, however; to assist them in the march of peace; to aid them with our more practised theories of self-government; to throw into their country some of the cosmopolitan bone and sinew that will set their wonderful natural resources in action; to show to them the policy of opening wide their doors to the same broad liberalism that we show towards the oppressed of Europe; to advise them to lay aside that jealousy of the foreign element that has been taught them by exclusive Spain, and learn that a nation, to be great in this age, must proclaim to the world that its lands, its resources, its political privileges belong to every man who will come and partake of them. Under this broad policy Mexico may undertake a rapid march towards a brilliant future.

Cost of Reconstruction—A New Issue Raised by the President.

From the Times.

In transmitting certain reports to Congress on Monday, embodying information called for respecting the work of reconstruction, the President gives expression to views which indicate an almost incomprehensible perversion of the scope and effect of the policy adopted by that body.

It seems that the $500,000 appropriated for the execution of the existing acts have been expended, and that a further sum of $1,645,270 is required for present purposes. An inquiry touching the amount that will probably be needed to fulfil the ends of the law, the President declares his inability to answer specifically. He proceeds, however, to present a series of hypotheses, having neither fact nor probability to rest upon; and on this foundation he builds an argument which in effect charges the National Government with the whole cost of civil administration in the ten excluded States.

The argument has not even the merit of being ingenious. It starts with the assumption that the supplementary act just passed deprives the States in question of all civil administration, and thence infers that the concentration of authority in the district military commanders imposes upon the Federal Government the necessity of providing for local expenditures of all kinds. In the first place, he estimates that the minimum amount necessary for running the machinery of local government in the South will be $14,000,000—the aggregate annual expenditure of the ten States for this purpose before the Rebellion. Nor is this all. The President argues in addition that the action of Congress may end in making the country responsible for the State debts of the South incurred previous to the Rebellion, approximating in amount to a hundred millions. Having thus figured up a pile of debt and current expenditure, the President gravely suggests that the assumption of such a load, in addition to our present burdens, might possibly impair the public credit. Or, should Congress refuse thus to shoulder the load he prepares for it, he suggests that the country may perchance be held guilty of repudiation.

It is difficult to believe that the President himself attaches the slightest faith to these representations. There is no warrant for them in the law as it is, or as it will be after the enactment of the bill now in his hands. The interpretation of Mr. Stanbery was not more obviously at variance with the intentions of Congress than is this interpretation of Mr. Johnson. All that is intended—all that is done—is to make the so-called provisional governments of the South subject to the respective district commanders. The local machinery will work as usual. The local expenditures will be met as heretofore. Local taxation will be relied upon to maintain local civil authority, and on the latter will still devolve the duty of upholding the State credit. The fact that this authority is for the time subordinate to the military does not affect the question. It will not be permitted to thwart the purposes of the law or to hinder the progress of reconstruction; but otherwise it will operate as now.

Neither morally nor legally does Congress make itself responsible for the support of the State Governments or the preservation of the State credit; and any estimate based on the contrary supposition is simply absurd.

For the President's sake, we trust that the expected veto will rest upon a more accurate and a more reasonable understanding of the policy of Congress than that which pervades the message of Monday. That policy has its faults and difficulties, we admit, but nothing can now be gained by attempts to misrepresent either its design or its tendency. The President will commit a very serious blunder if he make his far-fetched fallacies the ground of opposition to the action of Congress.

Ben Wade and Old Thad Stevens.

From the Herald.

These two distinguished men seem to be involved in some trouble with the newspaper correspondents. The one has made the letter of a correspondent of the *Herald* the text of a speech in Congress, and the other has united with his friends in trying to whittle down to the little point of nothing certain statements in a letter from a correspondent of the *Times*. Ben Wade limited himself at first to disclaiming the inferences which had been drawn from a speech made by him at Lawrence, Kansas, under the influence of the electric atmosphere of the West, or under other equally inspiring influences. But he has since complimented a Western editor who said that he could not have used the language attributed to him, by declaring that he was quite sure he had not used it, and the editor had "caught the spirit" of his speech much better than those who had heard it. Moreover, the correspondent of another Western paper, a Mr. Smith (which, to be sure, is no name at all), testifies that he was standing within a few feet of Mr. Wade and "heard every word," but heard "nothing of the kind" alleged, and saw nothing like it in the notes which the *Times* correspondent showed him the next day. Unfortunately, however, this Mr. Smith's report of the speech contained substantially the same account as that of the *Times* correspondent, although less detailed and full. Mr. Smith reported that Mr. Wade "entered a protest against the present method of dividing property between the laboring man and the capitalists, saying that the terrible evil must be remedied. The capitalist destroyed both the mind and the health of the laborers. They ought not to stand it, and he thought they would not." According to the editor of the paper in which this report appeared, the reporter declares this to have been exactly what Mr. Wade said. Even those friends of Mr. Wade who have been most solicitous to explain away his speech, admit that he advocated a more equitable division by law of the avails and profits of labor. Now, the only law which is legitimately concerned in this matter is the law of trade, which is wholly independent in its action of all the fine-spun theories of radical reformers of whatever school.

Old Thad is altogether a different man from Ben Wade, and, naturally enough, treats his case with the *Herald* correspondent in an altogether different manner. He ingeniously denies nothing of a general or a personal nature in the letter of our correspondent. He simply intimates that certain personal statements might as well have been omitted, and perhaps he is right; for everybody knew well enough already what he thought of his colleagues. He is a brave old man, who has never minced matters in expressing his opinion of them. A bit of a wag withal, he may not have been sorry of the opportunity to give more point and importance by his Congressional speech to what our correspondent had faithfully recorded.

We cannot hesitate as to which of the two men—Old Thad or Ben Wade—should be put on the same ticket with Grant. We know always where to find Old Thad. As for Ben Wade, we must excuse him from coming forward as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency. He is a sort of bushwhacker and fights too shy. Moreover, what can be expected from one who confesses that he worships Greeley as the wisest of men? We ask Mr. Wade himself, in the language of Dr. Johnson, "What must that man be whose god is a monkey?"

Misconceptions Recited.

From the Tribune.

The *Times* (London) demurs at the exultation of the Unionists and their British friends over the downfall of slavery, because of the fearful cost of blood and treasure at which that result has been achieved—adding:—

"There was certainly nothing in the nature of things to make a slower and more painless extinction of slavery impossible. The war was in the temper of both sides, and in the determination of both to hear no argument and have no compromise. There came a time when the strife could not be stopped, even as the current of the war itself was irresistible—but it was not so at first, and we cannot believe that there never was a time when the controversy might have been settled without the utter destruction of a disputant.

"It is due to the better side of human nature, and to the constitution and course of human affairs, to hope and think that some more peaceful solution of the difficulty had been possible."

—In this statement, the *Times* coolly ignores the most notorious and conclusive facts. There *was* something "in the nature of" slavery which rendered its "painless extinction" impossible. Its upholders always disdained to debate with Abolitionists the justice or expediency of their "institution." William Lloyd Garrison—whose London oration is the *Times*' text—began his anti-slavery career as a journalist simply an advocate of peaceful, legal emancipation. He very soon found himself in prison for denouncing the coast-wise slave-trade as piratical. The issuing of the *Liberator* was marked by the offer of a reward of $5000 for his person by the Legislature of Georgia. A pro-slavery mob lawlessly broke into his office at Boston, and hunted him through the streets as though he were a wolf.

This was but the beginning. General Jackson, in his Message as President, December 2, 1835, called the attention of Congress to the circulation of abolition matter in the South, and justified their utter suppression. "The misguided persons who have engaged in these unconstitutional and wicked attempts" were among his complimentary allusions to the Abolitionists, and here is the mode in which he proposed to debate with them the main question:—

"I would, therefore, call the special attention of Congress to the subject, and respectfully suggest the propriety of passing such a law as will prohibit, under severe penalties, the circulation in the Southern States, through the mails, of incendiary publications intended to instigate the slaves to insurrection."

Governor Marcy, in his Message of January 5, 1836, reechoed Jackson's notions, and affirmed the right of the Legislature to

"pass such penal laws as will have the effect of preventing the citizens of this State and residents within it from availing themselves, with impunity, of the protection of its sovereignty and laws, while they are actually employed in exciting insurrection and sedition in a sister State."

These doctrines were asserted in other States: it was so with the pro-slavery ascendancy, the pro-slavery spirit everywhere. It never dreamed of arguing; it cared only to silence, to punish, and to kill. South Carolina's treatment of the Commissioner whom Massachusetts sent openly to Charleston to institute the necessary legal proceedings designed to ascertain whether the colored citizens of free States had any rights under the Federal Constitution which the slave States were bound to respect, was a fair sample of the manner and spirit of pro-slavery dealings with the awakening spirit of freedom.

There was nothing in the temper of our side—absolutely nothing—like "a determination to hear no argument and have no compromise." We deprecated war—we never dreamed of fighting the South because she chose to hold on to slavery. All that we asked was that she should not compel us to aid her in extending slavery over territories not already cursed with its presence; and that she would not allow. She made war upon us—not because she was not allowed to extend slavery if she could, but because she insisted that we should be a consenting partner in that iniquity. The Peace Conference of 1861 broke up on that point, and no other. We proposed a Convention of the States—we offered important concessions on various points—but Kentucky, which had first proposed a convention, joined in voting it down; and the Conservative South said to us, through such men as William C. Rives, "Consent to the extension of slavery over all Federal territory south of N. latitude 36 degrees 30 minutes, or we dissolve the Union." We would not consent, because we could not without dishonor and crime; hence the war.

Just a word, now, to the *Times*, which now coos so lovingly; we propose to forget, so soon as possible, but that is not just yet, how for years it reviled and defamed us after the fashion of this extract from its columns of July 28, 1862—not quite five years ago:—

"The Federals * * their wealth is turned into poverty—their prosperity into wretchedness. The power in which they gloried is effaced. Law is trampled under foot, and the country is fast falling into anarchy, the only refuge from which is despotism; and we do not scruple to say that we shall rejoice if the worst of these be realized."

Messieurs of the *Times!* do you attribute such ebullitions to "the better side of human nature?" If so, allow us to dissent!

Countries for Sale.

From the Tribune.

The Princes of Europe, all of whom are over head and ears in debt, have discovered a means to raise money. In examining their revenues they find some pieces of land which they can do without, in case a reasonable price should be offered to them. The success of the Emperor of Russia in disposing advantageously of Russian America has brought out a number of other propositions. The King of Holland had set nearly the whole of Europe on fire by proposing to France the sale of Luxembourg, in order, it is stated in some European papers, to obtain some money for himself and for a certain lady in Paris who had formerly been on intimate terms with him. Being frustrated in this design by the vigilance and the defiant attitude of Prussia, the King now intends to put up some of the American colonies of Holland at auction. The Sultan of Turkey, finding not money enough in the treasury to pay for his trip to the Exhibition, has offered to Russia the sale of Jerusalem for twenty million piastres. In Germany, the Prince of Waldeck finds that the establishment of the North German Confederation will cost his little country more money than it can afford to pay, and he consequently has made the offer to Prussia to buy from him the whole Principality. Should his proposition be accepted, it is believed that at least half-a-dozen more of the little members of the Confederation will hasten to make the same proposition. Sweden is stated to be anxious to sell the Island of St. Barthelemy, in the West Indies. Thus a real mania of making money by selling lands seems to spread among the Princes. But thus far there are more sellers than buyers.

The Democratic Party.

From the World.

The approach of the fall elections, and the holding of several State Conventions to reaffirm principles and nominate candidates, causes a reiteration of predictions that the Democratic party is about to disappear from the politics of the country. The readers of the *Times* have been regularly regaled with this prediction for the last five years; but somehow, it has not heretofore come true. Whether the *Times* has stood so long at the deathbed of the Democratic party as a physician, or as mourner, or as hoping to be the undertaker, or as an expectant heir, the watching must, by this time, be getting a little tedious. In 1862 our neighbor's averments that the Democratic party was *in articulo mortis* were as confident as they are now, or as they have regularly been every year since. And yet the latest election returns show that a change of fifty thousand votes, distributed in the right places, would give this dying party control of the Government.

What does the *Times* suppose is going to become of the two million citizens who continue to vote the Democratic ticket? If there was a probability that *they* would all die within the ensuing six months, it might be safe to predict the speedy extinction of the party. But supposing these citizens to have the ordinary chances of life, we do not quite see how the party is to be so speedily in need of an epitaph. Perhaps the *Times* supposes these two million citizens are going over in mass to the Republicans! That, to be sure, would accomplish the extinction of the Democratic party; but such a wholesale desertion would be something of a phenomenon. When commissions in the army or contracts for supplies could be had by deserting, desertions from the Democratic ranks were explicable. But those remunerative days are past. The Democrats who were not attached to the party by principle, held up their dishes while it was raining porridge. But those Democrats who have stood fast during the political persecution of the last five years are not likely to go over to the Republicans now, when that party, having accomplished its objects, must soon dissolve. No party can live on obsolete issues; and the slavery issue with all its associated questions will be obsolete from the moment the reconstructed States are admitted.

That the Democratic party is no longer formidable, and is destined to speedily pass away, is certainly not the opinion of the great body of its opponents. If it were, they would not take such infinite precautions against its early return to power. Why are the Southern States so resolutely kept out until after the Presidential election unless they will consent to vote the Republican ticket? For no other reason in the world than because the Republicans are afraid of a Democratic victory. If the continued ascendancy of the Republican party were as assured as the *Times* pretends, there could not have been the slightest risk in readmitting the Southern States. The Republicans have only to keep their control of the North to retain the government of the country. Their unconstitutional reconstruction policy proceeds entirely from their fear of the Democratic party.

That these fears of Democratic ascendancy are well grounded, is proved by the election returns, which show that a fluctuation of votes smaller than often occurs from year to year would destroy the Republican majority in the Northern States. Foolish predictions that the Democratic party is on the point of dissolution go for nothing in the face of such figures. Such annual fluctuations as often take place from one side to the other could not, in any event, destroy the Democratic party, as the temporary loss of a few thousand voters would still leave it a great and formidable organization. But a gain of a few thousand voters would give it control of States enough to make it a majority both in Congress and the Electoral Colleges. The *Times* confuses and misleads itself by confounding the difficulty of converting the whole Republican organization to Democratic principles with the difficulty of bringing over a few thousand voters who hang on the outskirts of the Republican party. It is not the former achievement, but the latter, that is essential to Democratic success. And the vigorous radicalism of the great body of the party is favorable to this result by its tendency to repel moderate, reasonable men.

In many of the States there are special causes and local questions which tend to disrupt and weaken the Republican party. We will take our own State as an example, because we are better acquainted with its political condition. A transfer of less than seven thousand votes from the Republican to the Democratic side would give the Democrats the victory. Fenton's majority over Hoffman was 13,789. As every vote changed makes a difference of two in the result, half this number, or 6895, are all that need to be won over to insure the Democrats the State. The rigorous enforcement of the odious liquor law will alone change votes enough to wipe out the Republican majority. A large portion of the German population of the State, which has heretofore voted the Republican ticket, will desert in disgust the party which thus forbids, under severe penalties, their habitual and harmless indulgences. The enormous and hideous corruption of the Republican Legislature last winter is another reason why it will lose many votes among moderate partisans who have not ceased to regard honesty as a qualification for office. Another new source of party weakness is the course of the Republicans on the negro suffrage question. They dare not make a separate submission of that question to the people, for fear it would be voted down; and as forcing negro suffrage upon the South has become the chief feature of their party policy, the vote of New York against negro sufferage would show that the party in this State had lost the confidence of the voters. The fact that they dare not submit the naked question to the people is a symptom of conscious weakness. It proves that the Democratic party, so far from lying at the point of death, has so much strength that its opponents dare not risk a battle with it on their own favorite ground.

Nor is it in New York alone that the Democratic party is behind by a very narrow margin. In Pennsylvania, the next greatest State, the Republican majority last fall was only 11,439. It requires therefore only a change of five or six thousand votes to recover Pennsylvania. These two States, New York and Pennsylvania, are entitled, together, to 59 Presidential Electors; and taking 59 Electors away from the Republicans and giving them to the Democrats, will make a difference of 118 in the strength of the two parties in the Electoral Colleges. When we consider how slight a change in the popular vote is necessary to produce so great a result, the pretense that the Democratic party is "played out" seems sufficiently ridiculous.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

F. HOFFMANN, JR.,

NO. 825 ARCH STREET,

FURNISHING GOODS,

(L. to G. A. Hoffman, formerly W. W. Knight,)

FINE SHIRTS AND WRAPPERS.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES

SILK, LAMES' WOOL AND MERINO

3 8 6mwsm UNDERCLOTHING.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

h 27 rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

1 11 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MOURNING MILLINERY.

ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MOURNING BONNETS,

AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

8 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOGH.

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 232 AND 231 SOUTH STREET

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles.

Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 18

Old Rye Whiskies.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES

IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,

Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS, ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865, '66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Ericsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY HOP

AT THE

SURF HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY,

ON SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 20, 1867.

MUSIC BY CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S FULL ORCHESTRA. 7 15 6t

GRAND GALA NIGHT

AT THE CENTRAL PARK,

FIFTEENTH AND WALLACE STREETS,

The services of Professor S. Jackson have been secured to give

A GRAND PYRIC EXHIBITION,

On Wednesday Evening, July 17,

Comprising the following pieces:—

BRILLIANT ILLUMINATION WITH BENGOLA LIGHTS.

FLIGHTS OF SIGNAL ROCKETS.

Fig. 1. Star of Columbia, commencing with a centre of green, purple, and gold, suddenly changing to a star of dazzling brightness.

Fig. 2. Liberty Tree, commencing with a wheel of Palestine, with a burnished centre of sapphire, crimson, and emerald, expanding to a tree of gold and silver foliage.

Fig. 3. Lovers' Knot, commencing with a revolving centre of purple and gold entwining into a Lovers' Knot

Fig. 4. Peri's Gem, commencing with a zone of brilliant fire, unfolding to a gem of rubious sapphire and emeralds.

Fig. 5. The Bouquet, commencing with a deep crimson, fringed with green and gold, expanding to a bouquet of Flora's choicest treasures.

Fig. 6. Elfin Polka. This beautiful figure opens with

Circles of crimson, circles of gold,
Till circles of every color unfold.

Fig. 7. Fairy Fountain, commencing with jets of Chinese fire, when suddenly will well up a fountain of coruscating brilliants.

The whole to conclude with a beautiful figure, arranged and dedicated especially for the

TENTH GRAND NATIONAL SENGERFEST.

The SATTERLEE BAND will perform a choice selection of national and operatic airs during the exhibition. [7 13 stuwst

Admission 50 cents. Children half-price. Doors open at 7½; performance to commence at 8½ o'clock.

BIERSTADT'S LAST GREAT PAINTING

THE DOMES OF THE GREAT YO-SEMITE,

now on exhibition,

DAY AND EVENING,

in the Southeast Gallery of the

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS. [6 8tf

HO! FOR SMITH'S ISLAND! FRESH AIR —BEAUTIFUL SCENERY—HEALTHFUL EXERCISE—THE BATH—ENTERTAINMENT OF THE BEST KIND.

MRS. MARY LAKEMEYER

respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that she will open the beautiful Island Pleasure Ground known as

SMITH'S ISLAND,

on SUNDAY next, May 5. She invites all to come and enjoy with her the delights of this favorite summer resort. 4 30 tf

INSTRUCTION.

THE GREAT NATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC AND

COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,

No. 710 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The most thorough and complete BUSINESS COLLEGE IN THE CITY. Under the management of thoroughly competent and experienced instructors, it now offers the best facilities for obtaining a

PRACTICAL BUSINESS EDUCATION.

Daily Instruction given in Penmanship, Mathematics, Book-keeping, and Telegraphing.

ACTUAL BUSINESS

is conducted upon an entirely new system, and one which cannot be surpassed by that of any other college in the country. Students are taught to be self-reliant and careful, yet that attention is constantly given which effectually prevents a waste of time and the frequent occurrence of errors.

SUCCESS! SUCCESS!! SUCCESS!!!

We have now in actual attendance nearly ONE HUNDRED STUDENTS, who will testify to the completeness of our course, and at the same time represent the confidence placed in us by the public during the last three months. Success is no longer doubtful. MERCHANTS, AND BUSINESS MEN in general will find it to their advantage to call upon us for ready and reliable Clerks and Book-keepers—we make no misrepresentations. The TELEGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT is under the control of Mr. Park Spring, who, as a most complete and thorough operator, is unqualifiedly endorsed by the entire corps of managers of the Western Union Telegraphic line as the main office in this city. See circulars now out. Twenty-three instruments constantly in operation. The best Teachers always in attendance. The LADIES' DEPARTMENT is the finest in the country; over twenty-five Ladies are now in attendance.

CONFIDENCE—We will refund the entire charge of tuition to any pupil who may be dissatisfied with our instruction after he has given two weeks' faithful labor in either Department.

TERMS.

Commercial Course.....$35 | Telegraphic Course.....$40

JACOB H. TAYLOR, President.

PARKER SPRING, Vice-President. 2 11 mw6m

The Quaker City

BUSINESS COLLEGE,

N. E. CORNER FIFTH AND CHESNUT STS

Established Nov. 2, 1865. Chartered March 14, 1865.

BOOK-KEEPING.

Course of instruction unequalled, consisting of practical methods actually employed in leading houses in this and other cities, as illustrated in Fairbanks' Book-keeping, which is the text-book of this Institution.

OTHER BRANCHES.

Telegraphing, Commercial Calculations, Business and Ornamental Writing, the Higher Mathematics, Correspondence, Forms, Commercial Law, etc.

YOUNG MEN

Invited to visit the institution and judge or themselves of its superior appointments. Circulars on application. L. FAIRBANKS, A. M., President.

T. E. MERCHANT, Secretary. 5 6

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

C. L. MAISER,

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,

LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,

6 5 NO. 434 RACE STREET.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. HASSENFORDER,

6 5 No. 422 VINE Street.

SLATE MANTELS.

SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability Beauty, Iength, and Cheapness.

SLATE MANTELS, and Slate Work Generally made to order.

J. B. KIMES & CO.,

3 12 6m Nos 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SURF HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

The above House was opened on the 1st of JUNE. For particulars, etc., address

WM. T. CALEB PROPRIETOR,

5 8 tf ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

CAPE MAY,

CAPE ISLAND, NEW JERSEY.

Since the close of 1866 much enterprise has been displayed at this celebrated sea-shore resort. New and magnificent cottages have been erected; the Hotels have been remodelled; a fine park, with a well made one mile drive, has been inaugurated; and in all the essentials of a popular summer resort, a spirit of improvement is largely manifested.

The geographical position of Cape Island is in itself a popular feature, when properly understood. Situated at the extreme southern portion of the State, and occupying a neck of land at the confluence of the Delaware Bay with the Atlantic Ocean, it becomes entirely surrounded by salt water, hence favored by continual breezes from the sea.

The bluff furnishes a beautiful view of the Ocean, Delaware Bay, and picturesque back country, taking in Cape Henlopen distinctly at a distance of sixteen miles. The beach is acknowledged to surpass and other point upon the Atlantic coast, being of a smooth, compact sand, which declines so gently to the surf that even a child can bathe with security.

Added to these attractions is the fact that the effect of the Gulf Stream upon this point renders the water comparatively warm—a point not to be overlooked by persons seeking health from ocean bathing.

The distance from Philadelphia to Cape Island is 81 miles by rail, and about the same distance by steamer down the Bay, and by either route the facilities for travel promise to be of the most satisfactory character. The Island has Hotel and Boarding-house accommodations for about ten thousand persons. The leading Hotels are the Columbia House, with George J. Bolton as proprietor; Congress Hall, with J. P. Cake as proprietor; and United States, with West and Miller as proprietors, all under the management of gentlemen who have well-established reputations as hotel men. 6 6 mwslow

CONGRESS HALL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

IS NOW OPEN.

This House has been repainted and renovated, with all modern improvements added, and in consequence of the high tides, it has made the bathing grounds superior to any in the city, being four hundred feet nearer than last season.

G. W. HINKLE.

Johnston's celebrated Band is engaged. [6 27 1m

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

IS NOW OPEN.

FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS

BROWN & WOELPPER,

ATLANTIC CITY,

Or No. 827 RICHMOND Street,

6 10 2m Philadelphia.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

This beautiful and commodious Hotel is now open for the reception of guests.

It is on the main avenue to the Beach, and less than one square from the ocean.

WILLIAM MASON,

7 3 PROPRIETOR.

THE NATIONAL HOTEL

AND

EXCURSION HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

Is now open for permanent guests, and for the reception and entertainment of the various excursions to the Island. The only hotel in the place on the European plan, and a bill of fare of the best and most varied character.

CONLEY & HOUCK,

6 27 1m Proprietors.

SEA BATHING—NATIONAL HALL, CAPE ISLAND, N. J.—This large and commodious Hotel, known as the National Hall, is now receiving visitors. Terms moderate. Children and servants half price.

AARON GARRETSON,

6 6 2m Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW PERSONS CAN be accommodated with good Board and nice airy rooms, near Fairville, Chester county, ten minutes ride from Railroad Station. For particulars address F. MARTIN, Fairville, Chester county,

7 3 w 8t* Or, No. 710 N. SIXTEENTH St., Phila.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT

DEEP SAND-JOINT

HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. For sale by

CHARLES WILLIAMS,

5 10 3 No. 1102 MARKET Street.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LECTURES.—A NEW COURSE OF LECtures is being delivered at the NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, embracing the subjects:—"How to Live and what to Live for.—Youth, Maturity, and Old Age.—Manhood generally Reviewed.—The Causes of Indigestion, Flatulence, and Nervous Diseases accounted for.—Marriage philosophically considered," etc.

Pocket volumes containing these lectures will be forwarded to parties unable to attend, on receipt of four stamps, by addressing—"SECRETARY, NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY AND SCIENCE, No. 618 BROADWAY, NEW YORK."

6 24 mw 3m*

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,

AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER

For Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.

This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.

Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers,

WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,

1 28 mwf1 No. 724 MARKET Street.

T. STEWART BROWN,

S.E. Corner of

FOURTH & CHESTNUT STS.

MANUFACTURER OF

TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, SHAWL STRAPS, HAT CASES, POCKET BOOKS, FLASKS and Traveling Goods generally.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

SOLEMN INAUGURAL CEREMONIES.—On Tuesday afternoon the membership of the Tenth Baptist Church (over which the late Dr. Kennard presided for so many years, now under the pastoral care of his son, Rev. J. S. Kennard) assembled in great numbers to commemorate the erection of a monument to his memory, with religious services, at South Laurel Hill.

The monument is built of the best Italian marble, on the Corinthian order, and stands 12 feet 8 inches in height. The base is of light blue marble, in rustic blocks, and on it is a moulded base and die, on which the following inscription is cut in raised letters:—

"Joseph H. Kennard, D. D.,
Born April 24, 1798:
Died June 24, 1866.

For fifty years an ambassador of heaven, pure in life, abounding in labors, God crowned him with great success and the people with their reverence."

On the die stands a fluted Corinthian column, surrounded with a handsomely carved capital supporting an urn, on which hangs a wreath of laurel, carved in solid marble.

The design of the memorial by the church committee, and the execution of the work by artists of this city, reflect credit on their judgment and taste.

A RAILROAD ACCIDENT RESULTS FATALLY.—The train on the Delaware and Raritan Bay Railroad which left Long Branch yesterday afternoon ran over a woman who was walking on the track, and mangled her in a most terrible manner. The unfortunate woman had two children with her, both of whom escaped injury. At the time of the occurrence the train was passing through a piece of woods, and it is supposed that she was so terrified when the locomotive approached as to lose all presence of mind. The train was stopped after the occurrence, and the passengers, among whom were several prominent Philadelphians, made up a purse to aid in the support of the children.

THE UNITED STATES REVENUE CUTTER RELIEF sailed from this port at 10 A. M. on Monday. The following is a list of her officers:—

Captain—D. D. Tompkins.
First Lieutenant—E. L. Cowton.
Second Lieutenant—Jefferson A. Slamm.
Third Lieutenant—James McVay.
Boatswain—H. C. Sharp.
Gunner—F. Shannon.
Carpenter—Isaac C. Birely.

DESERTIONS.—A female child, about two weeks old, was found last evening alongside of an old boiler, at Ninth and Columbia avenue. A resident of the neighborhood took temporary charge of it.

A male child, apparently a month old, was found on the step of a house in Front street, above Market. It was removed to the Cherry street station.

THE PEACH MARKET.—As an instance of the extensive expectations of peach patrons as to the extent of their crops, one manufacturing house alone has received orders for 100,000 boxes or crates, each to contain a bushel. One of our steamers plying to Georgetown, Maryland, takes down 2000 per trip, while along Delaware avenue the produce merchants are preparing likewise for the coming trade. Some few parcels of fruit from Norfolk, Virginia, are already on sale.

A FEAT IN RAILROAD TRAVEL.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company carried over their road on the Fourth of July thirty-seven thousand seven hundred and twenty-four passengers, without injury to any of them, and without the slightest detention to any of the trains of the road. This, while being a feat in railroading, proves the Pennsylvania Railroad to be one of the safest and best conducted in the country.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY MEETING.—A stated meeting of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society took place last evening, in the basement of the new Hall. There was a very pretty display of plants, hanging baskets, cut flowers, and of fruit and vegetables, and some of the articles on exhibition were much admired. From this time until the annual autumnal display the monthly exhibitions will increase in variety.

PROVED FATAL.—Daniel Blaney, who was run over on the Reading Railroad on Monday, died yesterday morning at the Episcopal Hospital, from the injuries he had received.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES....4'43 | MOON RISES....7'49
SUN SETS....7'28 | HIGH WATER....1'50

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
WILLIAM C. KENT,
THOMAS E. ASHMEAD,
CHARLES WHEELER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Bosphorus	Liverpool	Boston	June 29
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New York	June 29
Hermann	Southampton	New York	July 2
C. of Paris	Liverpool	New York	July 3
England	Liverpool	New York	July 3
N. American	Liverpool	Quebec	July 4
Chicago	Liverpool	New York	July 5
Europe	Brest	New York	July 5
C. of Washington	Liverpool	New York	July 6
Cuba	Liverpool	Boston	July 6
Bellona	London	New York	July 6
Alemannia	Southampton	New York	July 6
Malta	Liverpool	New York	July 9
Deutschland	Southampton	New York	July 9
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York	July 10

FOR EUROPE.

Aleppo	New York	Liverpool	July 17
Etna	New York	Liverpool	July 17
Java	Boston	Liverpool	July 17
Hansa	New York	Bremen	July 18
Guiding Star	New York	Havre	July 20
Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	July 20
Atalanta	New York	London	July 20
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	July 20

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	July —
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	July 20
Gen. Grant	New York	New Orleans	July 20
Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	July 21
N. America	New York	Rio Janeiro	July 22
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	July —
Moro Castle	New York	Havana	July 25
H. Hudson	Philada	Havana	July 30

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Barque Orpheus, Wessels, Baltimore, Captain.
Schr S. Cullen, Cullen, Boston, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr R. H. Wilson, Mull, Hyannis, do.
Schr E. L. Smith, Smith, Boston, do.
Schr R. Vaux, Powell, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr R. H. Shannon, Dilks, Roxbury, do.
Schr G. H. Bent, Smith, Bridgeport, do.
Schr D. Williams, Corson, Boston, do.
Schr M. P. Hudson, Hudson, Boston, do.
Schr T. Lake, Adams, Old Cambridge, do.
Schr H. Simmons, Godfrey, Salem, New York and Schuylkill Coal Co.
Schr J. Williamson, Corson, Providence, do.
Schr M. E. Vankirk, Haley, Hingham, do.
Schr S. T. Wines, Hulse, Providence, J. R. Tomlinson.
Schr I. Reeves, Tussey, Salem, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr J. Buchanan, Kalahan, Washington, do.
Schr Black Diamond, Young, Pawtucket, do.
Schr A. E. Cranmer, Cranmer, Salem, Rommell & Hunter.
Schr Virginia, Bearse, Salem, do.
Schr Ceres, Treichen, Dover, do.
Schr Boston, Smith, Newport, do.
Schr Emma R. Graham, Smith, Salem, do.
Schr Kalmar, Lambert, Boston, Quintard, Ward & Co.
Schr J. Hay, Hathaway, Cohasset, do.
Schr Frances, Sackett, Cohasset, do.
Schr P. Boice, Adams, Boston, do.
Schr M. Stowe, Rankin, Hartford, Rathbun, Stearns & Co.
Schr Snowflake, Stewart, Cambridgeport, do.
Schr A. Hammond, Paine, Boston, do.
Schr E. W. Gardiner, Steelman, Boston, Borda, Kellar & Nutting.
Schr F. A. Bailey, Sherman, Boston, Rothermel & Co.
Schr Paul and Thompson, Godfrey, Salem, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr J. L. Leach, Endicott, Salem, Tyler & Co.
Schr E. Richardson, Crocker, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Philanthropist, Warren, Gloucester, do.
Schr Keokuk, Small, Boston, do.
Schr C. Merrick, Montgomery, Lynn, Stinickson & Co.
Schr W. H. Dennis, Leeds, Salem, do.
Schr J. Satterthwait, Long, Boston, do.
Schr H. W. Godfrey, Sears, Boston, Bancroft, Lewis & Co.
Schr P. M. Wheaton, Wheaton, East Boston, do.
Schr A. Magee, Ketchum, Lynn, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr J. H. Allen, Seaman, Boston, do.
Schr White Foam, Howes, Boston, Penn Gas Coal Co.
Schr M. Kianie, Parsons, Providence, Hammett & Neill.
Schr D. Holmes, Haywood, Boston, Dovey, Bulkley & Co.
Schr Susan H. Gibson, Bartlett, Boston, do.
Schr D. S. Siner, Huntley, Boston, Wannemacher & Co.
Schr Lucy, Sims, Newburyport, Westmoreland Coal Co.
Schr G. B. Murney, Murney, Washington, Captain.
Schr E. G. Cranmer, Cranmer, Boston, Captain.
Str E. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str Decatur, Fenton, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.
Str Mayflower, Robinson, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr M. Repplier, Conover, from Boston, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Clayton and Lowber, Williams, 1 day from Milford, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr A. A. Andrews, Kelly, from Providence.
Schr D. Holmes, Haywood, from Providence.
Schr S. H. Gibson, Bartlett, from Providence.
Schr F. A. Bailey, Sherman, from Providence.
Schr Philanthropist, Warren, from Providence.
Schr M. L. Vankirk, Haley, from Providence.
Schr C. E. Paine, Frink, from Squan Beach.
Schr J. Maxfield, May, from Boston.
Schr D. S. Siner, Huntley, from Boston.
Schr E. R. Graham, Smith, from Boston.
Schr L. H. Allen, Seaman, from Boston.
Schr A. Hammond, Paine, from Boston.
Schr Keokuk, Small, from Boston.
Schr E. Nickerson, Crocker, from Boston.
Schr S. Cullen, Cullen, from Boston.
Schr D. Williams, Corson, from Boston.
Schr A. R. Cannon, Cobb, from Boston.
Schr L. A. Burlingame, Fuller, from Boston.
Schr R. Vaux, Powell, from Boston.
Schr P. M. Wheaton, Wheaton, from Boston.
Schr D. V. Streaker, Vangilder, from Boston.
Schr A. Magee, Ketchum, from Boston.
Schr M. F. Hudson, Hudson, from Boston.
Schr S. T. Wines, Hulse, from Boston.
Schr E. L. Smith, Smith, from Boston.
Schr E. W. Gardiner, Steelman, from Boston.
Schr Frances, Sackett, from Boston.
Schr P. Boice, Adams, from Boston.
Schr S. C. Tyler, Steelman, from Salem.
Schr H. S. Woodbury, Woodbury, from Bangor.
Schr Snowflake, Stewart, from Newburyport.
Schr Armenia, Cole, from Newburyport.
Schr H. W. Godfrey, Sears, from Plymouth.
Schr J. Stockham, Risley, from Marblehead.
Schr L. Chester, Gookin, from Dighton.
Schr North Pacific, Erickson, from New York.
Schr E. G. Cranmer, Cranmer, from New York.
Schr H. Simmons, Godfrey, from Salem.
Schr Paul and Thompson, Godfrey, from Salem.
Schr W. H. Dennis, Leeds, from Salem.
Schr I. Reeves, Tussey, from Salem.
Schr Admiral, Steelman, from Salem.
Schr Ceres, Tretethen, from Dover.
Schr Boston, Smith, from Bristol.
Schr C. Merrick, Montgomery, from Lynn.
Schr W. P. Cox, Houck, from Medford.
Schr T. Lake, Adams, from Cambridgeport.
Schr G. H. Bent, Smith, from Cambridgeport.
Schr G. R. Murney, Murney, from New Haven.
Schr Virginia, Bearse, from New London.
Schr Black Diamond, Young, from Greenport.
Schr R. H. Wilson, Mull, from Greenport.
Schr J. Williamson, Corson, from Fall River.
Schr J. L. Leach, Endicott, from Fall River.
Schr A. E. Cranmer, Cranmer, from New Bedford.
Schr E. W. Perry, Risley, from Wareham.
Schr J. Hay, Hathaway, from Wareham.
Schr M. Riley, Riley, from Weymouth.
Schr Edwin, Tuttle, from Newport.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Dennis, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Frank, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Official information has been received at this office that the light at the entrance of Weymouth having been totally destroyed in a gale on the 5th day of January last, a buoy now marks the site where it stood, and the following lights are substituted:—Two red lights are exhibited at the north part of the tower bearing from each other N.NW. and S.SE. These lights, in a line bearing N.NW., will lead vessels in the direction of the harbor clear of the Mixes; care being taken not to open the higher light to the left, or westward of the lower. Vessels should proceed with these red lights in one, until two green lights, placed on the North Pier, are brought in a line bearing W. ¾ S., which is the leading mark, in until within fifty or sixty yards of the East light, then keep mid channel up the harbor. All bearings are magnetic. Variation 21 degrees westerly in 1867.

By order, W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., June 6, 1867.

HOOP SKIRTS.

628 HOOP SKIRTS, HOPKINS' "OWN MAKE." 628
PRICES REDUCED!!!

It affords us much pleasure to announce to our numerous patrons and the public, that in consequence of a slight decline in Hoop Skirt material together with our increased facilities for manufacturing, and a strict adherence to BUYING and SELLING for CASH, we are enabled to offer all our JUSTLY CELEBRATED HOOP SKIRTS at REDUCED PRICES. And our Skirts will always, as heretofore, be found in every respect more desirable, and really cheaper than any single or double spring Hoop Skirt in the market, while our assortment is unequalled.

Also, constantly receiving from New York and the Eastern States full lines of low priced skirts, at very low prices; among which is a lot of Plain Skirts at the following rates:—15 springs, 55c.; 20 springs, 65c.; 25 springs, 75c.; 30 springs, 85c.; 35 springs, 95c.; and 40 springs, $1·00.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. Whol sale and retail, at the Philadelphia Hoop Skirt Emporium, No. 628 ARCH Street, below Seventh.
6 10 3m rp WILLIAM T. HOPKINS

GAS LIGHT

FOR THE COUNTRY.

FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES

FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES, MILLS, HOTELS, CHURCHES, ETC.,

FURNISHING FROM TEN TO SIX HUNDRED LIGHTS, AS MAY BE REQUIRED.

This machine is guaranteed; does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week.

The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, have gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE,

NO. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

Where the machines can be seen in operation.

FERRIS & CO., Box 491 P. O.

Send for a Pamphlet. 7 8mwfm

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW. E. M. NEEDLES & CO. GIRARD ROW.

OFFER IN

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS,

ADAPTED TO THE SEASON,

Summer Gauze Blankets,
Fruit Cloths and Doylies,
Bath and other Towels,
Furniture Chintzes and Dimities,
Pillow and Sheeting Linens,
Floor and Stair Linens,
Honeycomb, Allendale,

AND OTHER LIGHT SPREADS, AT

REDUCED PRICES.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

IMPORTANT

To Insurance Companies, Manufacturers of Patent Medicines, and Business Men generally.

The undersigned beg leave to inform the public that they are furnishing, in large quantities, Show Cards and Signs of any design, suitable for outdoor and indoor display. Gold-leaf Letters on Japanned Tin. They are superior to work done by hand, as regards finish and durability, and can be furnished for less than one-half the price. Also, Paper Cutters' as business cards.

Ordinary Signs constantly on hand, and a great variety of Lithographic Engravings. Call and examine specimens of work.

JAGGERS & WILLIAMS,
6 28 1mrp No. 612 CHESNUT Street, Room 15.

AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY.

This paint, for tin and metal roofs, old or new, is unequalled. Roofs of every kind, old shingles included, covered or repaired thoroughly. Leaks and dampness prevented. Paint for sale by the can or barrel. Business has prompt attention. No. 543 N. THIRD Street. [7 13 1m] JOSEPH LEEDS.

GROCERIES, ETC.

BUT IF YOU WANT GOOD TEA, GO TO WILSON'S old-established Tea Warehouse, No. 238 CHESNUT Street.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—PURE OOLONG.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—FINE YOUNG HYSON.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—GIVES UNIversal satisfaction.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—PURE JAPAN.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—RICH AND FRAgrant.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—EVERYBODY likes it. 6 12wrs24t

THE "EXCELSIOR" HAMS,

SELECTED FROM THE BEST CORN-FED HOGS, ARE OF STANDARD REPUTATION, AND THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

J. H. MICHENER & CO.,

GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS, AND CURERS OF THE CELEBRATED "EXCELSIOR" SUGAR-CURED HAMS, TONGUES, AND BEEF,

Nos. 142 and 144 N. FRONT Street.

None genuine unless branded "J. H. M. & Co., EXCELSIOR."

The justly celebrated "EXCELSIOR" HAMS are cured by J. H. M. & Co. (in a style peculiar to themselves), expressly for FAMILY USE are of delicious flavor; free from the unpleasant taste of salt, and are pronounced by epicures superior to any now offered for sale. 5 31 fmwsm

WM. MOLAND & SON'S

PURE LARD,

IN TIERCES, BARRELS, AND TUBS.

FINE HAMS,

AND PROVISIONS GENERALLY.

CHESNUT STREET WHARF,

6 17 mwsim SOUTH SIDE.

NEW SMOKED AND SPICED SALMON,

FIRST OF THE SEASON.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

JAPANESE POWCHONG TEA,

THE FINEST QUALITY IMPORTED.

Emperor and other fine chops OOLONGS.
New crop YOUNG HYSON and GUNPOWDER and genuine CHULAN TEA.
For sale by the package or retail, at

JAMES R. WEBB'S,
5 14] Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

GARFIELD'S

SUPERIOR CIDER VINEGAR

Warranted free from all POISONOUS ACIDS.
For sale by all Grocers, and by the Sole Agents,

PAUL & FERGUSON,
4 19 3ms NO. 18 NORTH WATER ST.

BILLIARD ROOMS.

BIRD. BIRD. BIRD.

After several months' preparation, Mr. C. BIRD has opened his new and spacious establishment for the entertainment of his friends, and the public in general, at Nos. 605 and 607 ARCH Street.

The first and second floors are fitted up as Billiard Rooms, and furnished with twelve first-class tables, while the appurtenances and adornments comprise everything which can conduce to the comfort and convenience of the players. In the basement are four new and splendid Bowling Alleys, for those who wish to develope their muscle in anticipation of the base-ball season. A Restaurant is attached, where everything in the edible line can be had of the best quality, and at the shortest notice. The following well-known gentlemen have been secured as Assistants, and will preside over the various departments:—

PRESS. O. WOODNUTT,
SAMUEL DOUGLASS,
JOHN HOOD,
WILLIAM E. GILLMORE,
HENRY W. DUNCAN,
PHILIP GRUMBRECHT, Restaurateur.

While Mr. BIRD will hold a careful supervision over all, he ventures to say that, taken all in all, there has nothing ever been started in Philadelphia approaching this establishment in completeness of arrangement and attention to the comfort of the public.

6 18 1m C. BIRD, Proprietor.

A NEW MATERIAL.

HOT-CAST PORCELAIN,

AN ENTIRELY NEW ARTICLE OF MANUFACTURE—AN AMERICAN INVENTION.

PATENTED BOTH IN THIS COUNTRY AND IN EUROPE.

It contains all the constituent ingredients of Porcelain, but, unlike ordinary porcelain, is worked like glass. In strength and durability it surpasses the strongest marbles; in hardness it equals flint, of which it is largely composed; in its applications it ranges from the finest bugle for ladies' dress trimmings to the colossal church column; from the thinnest egg-shell China cup to the heavy slab of the sideboard on which it is placed. It takes the most brilliant and enduring polish, and will not stain, as it will not absorb any liquid whatever. It is susceptible of being produced in any color.

THE AMERICAN HOT-CAST PORCELAIN CO.,

Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania,

Has just been organized for the purpose of manufacturing this material on a scale commensurate with its extensive applications.

1000 shares of the Capital Stock of the Company are offered to the public at the par value of $100 per share, the books for subscription being now open at their present works, No. 1045 and 1047 CHESNUT Street, where every facility will be furnished to those who desire to investigate the nature and capabilities of the material.

Subscriptions will also be received at the office of the President, No. 232 DOCK Street, above Walnut, Philadelphia.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OF THE
AMERICAN HOT-CAST PORCELAIN COMPANY.

Charles M. Prevost,	John P. Levy,
John F. Morton,	Joseph Parrish, M. D.,
John McArthur, Jr.,	Samuel F. Fisher,
William L. Schaffer,	James G. Hardie,
Samuel W. Cattell,	William Struthers,
William M. Wright,	David L. Dodge.

CHARLES M. PREVOST, President.
EDWARD J. ALTEMUS, Secretary and Treasurer.
WALDRON J. CHEYNEY, Superintendent.
EMIL F. DIETERICHS, Assistant Superintendent.
GEORGE HARDING, Solicitor. 7 11 6trp

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING.

ALBEDYLL MARX & CO.,

NO. 123 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET

AND

NO. 510 RACE STREET. 3 10mwf

DRY GOODS.

229 FARIES & WARNER. 229
NORTH NINTH STREET,
ABOVE RACE,

Have just received—

Large lot of Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
Fine Lace Hdkfs., from auction, bargain.
Fine quality Shirred Muslins, 60, 75, 85c., $1 and $1·25.
Plaid Nainsook Muslins, 25, 31, 37½, 45, 50, and 60c.
Soft Finish Jaconets and Cambrics.
Nainsook Muslins, Swiss Mulls, etc. etc.
White Piques, 50c.
Shirting Linens, 50, 56, 60, 65, 75, 85 cents, etc.
Linen Shirt Fronts, 50, 37½, 45, 50, 62½ cents.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs., cheap.
Gents' Summer Undershirts, 75c.
Linen Fans below Importers' prices.
Table Linens, 48, 50, 65, and 75 cents.
Linen Napkins, Towels Doylies, etc.
Linen Drills for Pants, 37½, 45, and 50c.
Plain Linens, 25 cents.
Fine quality Bley Linens, 37½, 40, 45, and 50 cents

DOMESTICS DOMESTICS!

Bleached Muslins, 12½, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20c., etc.
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins.
Unbleached Muslins, 12½, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20c., etc.
Cotton and Wool Shaker Flannel, 25 cents.
Domet Flannels, 25, 31, and 37½ cents.
Grey Twilled Flannel for Bathing Robes.
Black and White Balmorals, $1.
Best Hoop Skirt in the city, $1·25.

FARIES & WARNER,

NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET,
229] ABOVE RACE.

NOTICE!

ENTIRE STOCK OF SUMMER DRESS GOODS

TO BE CLOSED OUT,

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.

OFFERS THE BALANCE OF HIS STOCK

OF

GRENADINES,
BERNANIS,
ORGANDIES, LAWNS,
32 wsmsmrp] PIQUES, ETC.

GOODS FOR TRAVELLING SUITS

SUMMER POPLINS, ETC. ETC.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

EYRE & LANDELL,

S. W. Corner of

Fourth and Arch Sts.

LARGE STOCK OF SUMMER QUILTS.

10-4 AND 11-4 LANCASTER QUILTS.
11-4 HONEYCOMB QUILTS.
PINK AND BLUE MARSEILLES QUILTS.
FINEST WHITE QUILTS IMPORTED.
HOTELS SUPPLIED WITH QUILTS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, TABLE LINENS, SHEETINGS, ETC. ETC.
HAVE JUST OPENED ANOTHER CASE SILVER POPLINS, FOR LADIES' SUITS.
DARK LAWNS, FRENCH AND ENGLISH.
THIN GOODS, FULL VARIETY.
SUMMER SILKS, REDUCED.

P. S.—WHITE SHAWLS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 5 6 wfmsm

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW. TO THE LADIES. GIRARD ROW.

LINEN CAMBRICS,

PRINTED FOR DRESSES,

WHITE FOR BODIES.

These goods are essential for SUMMER WEAR, and we are now selling the balance of our Importation at a

GREAT SACRIFICE.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

N.W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

608. REMOVAL. 608.

E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.

Beg to inform their friends and the public that they have removed their place of business from No. 322 to

NO. 608 CHESNUT STREET,

UP STAIRS,

Having greater facilities, and more room for doing business, their stock will be considerably increased in the various departments.

Represented by S. STORY. 7 6 1m

GREAT REDUCTION IN

FANCY DRY GOODS

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Informs his customers that he is selling his entire Stock of [4 18 3m

SILKS, SHAWLS, AND DRESS GOODS

Regardless of cost, to close them out by July 1.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.—Great Bargains from Auction.—V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, will open this morning 1000 yards extra quality double Imperial White Canton Matting, slightly stained, will be sold at 37½, worth 75c.; Red Check Matting, 25, 37, and 50c.; Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 62, 75, 87c. $1, $1·25, $1·37, and $1·50; Ingrain Carpets, wool filling 40, 45, 50, and 62c.; Three-ply Carpets, $1·00; English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, $1·62 and $1·75; Hemp Carpets, 31 to 62c.; Oil Cloths, 50c.; Entry and Stair Carpets, 50 to 87c.; Window Shades, $1 to $3; Plain Shading, 37 and 50c.; Table Linens, 62c. to $1·50; Towels, 12 to 25c Flannel for Bathing Robes, 31c. Muslins, 10 to 25c.; Calicoes, 10 to 18c.; Lawns, 25c. Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. 2 19 6m

J. CHAMBERS, NO. 810 ARCH STREET

—Novelties Opening Daily.
—Real Cluny Laces.
—Black Guipure Laces.
—Pointe Applique Laces
—Pointe de Gaze Laces.
Thread Veils from $2·10.

WHITE GOODS.

—Marseilles for Dresses—Bargains.
—French Muslins, 2 yards wide, at 60 cents.

Shirred and Tucked Lace Muslins; India Twilled Long Cloth; Plaid, Stripe, and Plain Nainsooks; soft finish Cambric, 1¼ yard wide; Cambric Edgings and Insertions, new design very cheap. 7 10 1m

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at

L. V. HELMOLD'S

Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
11 Three doors above Walnut.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500·00
300,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	311,500·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loan (exempt)	126,562·50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	54,720·00
46,000	State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	44,620·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,800·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad 2d Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750·00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	13,600·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	40·00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,250	145 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258·25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950·00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000·00
195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	195,900·00
$1,045,050 par.	Market value. Cost, $1,030,552·05.	$1,076,239·75
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637·20
	Balance due at agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,922·90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5178. Estimated value	2,930·00
	Cash in Bank	$311,102·26
	Cash in Drawer	447·14
		41,540·00
		$1,407,321·56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
Chn. C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Latourcade,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, "
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, "
Jacob Riegel,	George W. Bernardou.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8]

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:

NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 18
$2,953,146·13.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	946,713·96
Premiums	1,206,432·15
UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $27,481·16	INCOME FOR 1866, $325,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
George W. Richards	Peter McCall,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas Sparks.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER Secretary pro tem. [31 6 12m]

TAKE A LIFE POLICY

IN THE

BROOKLYN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.

OFFICE:

N. E. Cor. SEVENTH and CHESNUT.

E. B. COLTON,

2 22 GENERAL AGENT.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 23d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10 or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	W. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES F. COFFIN,	
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.	ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.

WM. C. LONGSTRETH, Vice President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND. Legal Adviser.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30]

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahony,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX Secretary.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

ASSETS, JANUARY 8, 1867, $1,763,367·32.

INSURES MARINE,

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING.
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1867.

The Real Work now Being Done at the South.

NOTHING could be farther from the truth than the assertion that the Republican party is seeking to oppress or degrade the people of the late Rebel States, or that it is actuated by a spirit of revenge towards them. The history of the world may be searched in vain for an instance of clemency on the part of victors towards the vanquished in a great war equal to that displayed by the loyal people of this country towards the late Rebels. No public or private executions, no imprisonments or acts of banishment, no confiscations of estates, no forced contributions to pay the expenses of the war; in short, none of the pains and penalties usually inflicted upon the defeated—especially in civil wars—have been suffered by the late Rebels. Such magnanimity is unparalleled. It may well challenge the astonishment and admiration of the world.

All that the Republicans seek for the future is the peace and prosperity of all sections—of the South no less than the North. And this they believe is most surely to be attained through the full triumph of the great principles of freedom and equality which have made the North so prosperous and powerful. Senator Wilson has admirably set this forth in a recent letter to some gentleman in Virginia who had written him concerning confiscation. Mr. Wilson says:—

"I will suggest, my dear sir, a sure way for your people to avert from themselves confiscation, remove disabilities, restore law, order, peace, and individual and national prosperity and happiness. Let them abandon at once and forever the ideas, principles, and policies of their lost cause; strive to conquer the prejudices, hates, and passions engendered by their Rebellion and the conflict they inaugurated; let them accept the result of the nation's victory—the unity of the States, the perpetuity of the Republic, the emancipation, enfranchisement, and citizenship of the bondsmen, their equality of rights and privileges. Let them do this in spirit as well as in form. Let them establish schools for the education of both races; let them encourage the freedmen to be thrifty and temperate, to get homesteads, and to engage in industries in varied forms; let them develop the mighty resources our Heavenly Father has given the people of the South, and cherish a spirit of fraternity and love. Such action will inspire attention, confidence, and magnanimity, and make confiscation an impossibility, cause disabilities speedily to disappear, and bring down upon them, their States, and their country blessings and benefits."

What could be more reasonable than this? Is it not the true plan for the people of the South to follow? Can any other course bring them true peace and a lasting prosperity? Yet this is the sum and substance of the Republican policy.

Should any one object to this that the people of the late Rebel States are deprived of the right of local self-government, we would reply that the re-establishment of constitutional State Governments in the Rebel States is the grand aim of the Republican party. These people lost their local State Governments through the Rebellion and war which they carried on against the United States. Congress is now assisting them to reconstruct the shattered fabrics of their local governments. The work has been embarrassed and delayed by the unconstitutional interference of the President in establishing illegal organizations which he has had the assurance to *call* "State Governments," but which lack all the characteristics of just and valid Governments. But this embarrassment will speedily be overcome, and constitutional State Governments will soon arise in each of the late Rebel States, giving to all the people the blessings of local self-government. This is the true meaning of "reconstruction." It is a work of rebuilding—the substitution of law and order for anarchy and usurpation; and when we consider the tremendous war through which we have passed, the immense social revolution that has taken place in connection with the overthrow of slavery, the complete annihilation of all constitutional local governments or organizations in the Rebel States, as consequent upon the Rebellion, we are perhaps making as rapid progress in the work of reconstruction as could reasonably have been expected. States are not rebuilt in a day. The fabrics of constitutional governments overthrown by the convulsions of civil war cannot be extemporized on the instant. Time is required for such works as these; lawful authority must supervise and direct the steps taken; all must be done "decently and in order."

The clamors of partisanship cannot deceive the people in regard to this great work. They have watched it well. They have discussed it at every step. They have expressed their judgment upon it in the most unmistakable manner. They have elected representatives with direct reference to it, and Congress, in the passage of the Reconstruction acts, has but carried out the unmistakable will of the sovereign people.

THE AUSTRIAN MINISTER is not yet definitely agreed upon. It seems that Mr. Henry J. Raymond might have it if he really desired it. He is favored by both the United States Senators from New York, and is at present a very good Republican, and always has been an undoubtedly able man and a gentleman. The last requisite goes a great ways in these days. It is essential that we be represented at the great courts by polished scholars and courteous, educated men. Mr. Bancroft, General Dix, and Mr. Adams are all unexceptionable, so far as deportment is concerned, and we think that Mr. Raymond is quite familiar enough with Chesterfield and "Turveydrop" to satisfy the requirements of the Austrian Court. It is not improbable that he will be confirmed to-day.

Mr. Johnson Removes His Mask.

MR. JOHNSON is certainly not a skilful whist player. He has so miserably misplayed his political cards, that it is impossible for him to know the simplest laws of the game. He has revoked and been detected; he has cheated and been exposed; and his last play is so wretchedly poor, that it exposes all his cards to his adversaries. The message despatched by him to the Senate, and made public yesterday, is the weakest document which has yet issued from the White House. We referred yesterday to its lack of foundation. We stated that the necessity, either in law or honor, which would have us to pay the debts contracted by the bogus State Governments, was not founded in common sense; that if we did so it would be a voluntary expenditure of $100,000,000 utterly uncalled for; and that the North never dreamt of doing so. But while the terrors evoked by Mr. Johnson are all illusory, yet the desire on his part to see the country embroiled on their account is no less real.

The fact that his efforts prove fruitless does not detract from the heinous character of his intentions. The recklessness of Mr. Johnson's mind and the regardless manner in which he seeks to engraft on the country his peculiar views, even at the expense of the national credit, is evident, and shows the public that they have a Chief Executive who is not only stupidly obstinate, but exceedingly unpatriotic. Mr. Johnson, in his high capacity of Chief Executive, informed the National Legislature that if it persisted in its course in opposition to his own, it would have to choose between repudiation or the assumption of an enormous debt which would shake the national credit, knowing, as he did, at the same time, that no such alternative was necessary. There can be but one motive imputed to such a declaration as the President makes, and that is that he does not care how much the credit of the United States is injured, provided he secures his point. He has in the present case, as in so many before, overstepped his mark, and exposed his own want of principle in his desire to achieve a partisan victory. Day by day he is appearing more and more in his true character, so that in the course of his term the parties will have to be divided not into Democrats and Republicans, but into the dishonest and the honest men of the country—the former supporting the President, the latter opposing his reckless schemes. The New York *Tribune* this morning concludes an able article on the "President's opposition" with a correct estimate of his teachings, and the desperate indifference he has evinced to the safety of the country. It says:—

"We are disposed to believe that there is no weapon, however petty it may be, that Andrew Johnson will not use, now that we have read his last message to Congress. Weakness of intellect and strength of obstinacy could go no further than in this argument that the United States in reconstructing the Union becomes responsible for the legitimate debts of the Rebel States. This is mere pettifogging. The intelligent Democrats who ironically commented on it in the Senate indicated the severe treatment Mr. Johnson will certainly receive from that party when his term of office expires. Did he actually suppose that the country could be frightened by the debt of $100,000,000 he invented, or that such a self-evident stroke of demagogism would affect a single vote in Congress, or the result of one township election? We are afraid that Mr. Johnson did entertain hopes of frightening other people, though we cannot do him the injustice to suppose that he was in the least scared by his own imaginary monster. Those who manufacture bugaboos are not terrified by their horns or tail. It would be better for the President were he to abandon this dubious and trivial policy at once. The best part of his Administration is over, and in the twenty months that remain there is no danger that his plans will triumph. He will remain in Washington in defeat, he will leave office in defeat, and had better recognize his defeat. But if he will not surrender to Congress, we beg him to oppose it squarely, and to give no more double constructions of the laws he don't like, and no more broomsticks dressed up like spectres of national ruin."

DEATH OF A PHILADELPHIA EDITOR.—The New York *Tribune* announces the decease of Mr. Henry C. Watson, Esq., editor of the California *Sacramento Union*. It is with sincere sorrow that we are obliged to notice the termination of the career of one of the ablest of American editors. Mr. Watson is well known to our citizens, having been for several years employed in contributing to many Philadelphia journals and magazines. He was a man of very superior talents, genial and warm-hearted in his manners, and a most accomplished editor. He is the brother of Mr. John Davis Watson, of the *North American*, and was, for many years previous to his removal to California, identified with the journalism of our city. His death will be sincerely mourned by his brother editors of Philadelphia.

IT IS STATED that Juarez has refused to give up the body of the Archduke Maximilian. Such a refusal is perfectly in character with the present policy of the Government of Mexico. Its execution of the Archduke was an uncalled-for murder, its policy of confiscation and execution is barbarous and utterly repugnant to all the civilized ideas of the nineteenth century, while its most recent offense, the denial of the body of its victim, savors of the Indian design of keeping the scalps of the captured in order that they may be exhibited as trophies.

MR. B. DISRAELI.—The New York *Times* has the following in regard to the present prominency of this gentleman:—

"It is a little curious, in glancing over files of English newspapers, to note the great figure Mr. Disraeli incessantly cuts in political editorials. No other English statesman, perhaps, unless it be John Bright, occupies so much time and type, or has so adroitly contrived to keep his name so perpetually whirling to the front for people to gaze at. Nor is this a new phenomenon, since the same assertion might have been made almost any time within the last dozen years, only adding to Disraeli's rivals in conspicuousness Lord Palmerston. Fourteen years ago a savage critic of Disraeli, in the Edinburgh *Review*, declared that if it were submitted to Oxford or Cambridge as a prize question for an essay, 'What man, from February, 1852, to January, 1853 has most occupied the pens, the tongues, and ears of Englishmen?' every competitor would choose the same name —that of 'Benjamin Disraeli, late Chancellor of the Exchequer.' As this old comment recurred to us of late, it seemed bettered by fourteen years' additional historic truth. But the 'Disraeli in Triumph' of *Punch* to-day is a vastly changed character from that of the Disraeli of 1852."

THE N. Y. *Tribune* teaches us a lesson as to the effect of filth in great cities; and not having the statistics so far as Philadelphia is concerned, we may safely infer that the same effect follows the same cause, here as well as in the Empire City:—

"Sanitary tuition is still needed in this filthy city. Last week we commented upon the assertion made by the Registrar of Vital Statistics, that the increased mortality of the preceding week was due to the overcrowding and uncleanliness of certain portions of the city. The lesson of that week is repeated in the report of the health of the city for the week ending on Saturday last. While there was an increase of the death rate from 30·72 to 35·98 per 1000, and while 135 more children under five years of age were carried off, there was no increase of mortality in the cleanly and well-kept regions of the Fifteenth Ward and portions of the Eighteenth and Twenty-first. Here, the deaths were less than one to six thousand; but down in the foul slime of the East river wards the deaths were one to eleven hundred, and 80 per cent. of those who died were children under five years of age."

—The N. Y. *Herald* says:—

"In view of the gratifying success with which Mr. Gladstone announces that the London Press Fund has triumphed over the difficulties encountered by it in the beginning, may we not suggest that it is high time to establish a similar institution here? In addition to the obvious arguments which might be urged in its favor, as offering well-merited relief to the disabled among the members of a laborious and honorable profession, and to those dependent upon them, but deprived of their aid through sickness or death, we must say that such an institution would be open to none of the objections which have led us to discourage the formation of societies that tend almost inevitably to degenerate into mere spouting clubs, miniature political 'rings within rings,' or, at best, into mutual admiration coteries, with a large infusion of the bacchanalian element."

The *Herald* killed the New York Press Club, an organization started in imitation of the Press Club of our own city; its objection was that the association was not a charity like that of London, but a club, in which capital could not rule, as it would have done had a "Fund" been the object of its organization.

THE LATEST RESULT of Southern female intellect is told by the Galveston *Bulletin*. If there are many such sensible women in the world, we think the sex had better cease attempting to secure the right of suffrage:—

"On the morning of the 4th of July an American flag was thrown across the street from the market house to the opposite corner of the street. The street cars approached—a lady therein saw the 'hateful thing.' Curling her nose skyward, she said:—'Driver, are you going under that flag?' 'Well, ma'am,' he answered, 'I don't see how I'm to get around it.' 'You can't take me under it. Let me out. Stop on the other side.' Out she got, and trudged around for a half-block to avoid the beautiful flag. What a queen of love and beauty she would make for a tournament!"

BANK ROBBERY.

Heavy Embezzlement at Pittsfield, Mass. —The Berkshire County Bank Robbed of $5000—The Criminal Confesses His Crime.

From the Springfield Republican, July 16.

George Ernest Goodrich, of Pittsfield, of most respectable family, a graduate of Williams College in 1865, and more recently of the Harvard law school, has just been detected in embezzling funds to the amount of over $5000 from the Berkshire County Savings Bank. Goodrich formerly read law in the office of R. W. Adam, the present Treasurer, and since Mr. Adam's connection with the bank has continued to make that his stopping place, gratuitously giving his services, assisting in the business of the institution.

Until quite recently he has been considered by his acquaintances as a most exemplary young man, his only fault being an excessive liking for fashionable society and an inordinate fondness for dress. More recently his lavish expenditure of money, together with a proposed trip to Europe, the passage for which he had secured in the Java, which sails from Boston the 17th, led to suspicion that all was not right. A partial investigation into the affairs of the Bank developed nothing wrong, and suspicion was next excited that he was the party who had come into possession of the $2500 lost by C. L. Russell at Pittsfield about two years ago, and certain circumstances connected with that affair giving color to the suspicion, he was taken into custody, Saturday night, by Sheriff Graham A. Root, just as he stepped from the cars on his return from the West, where he had been to visit his brother.

After his arrest he confessed that he had stolen $4000 from the bank. Thirty-five hundred dollars of the amount he had deposited with Mr. James D. Brewer, of this city, until he should sail for Europe, where by engagement he was to meet a son of Mr. Brewer, whose acquaintance he had previously made, and who had preceded him in the voyage. This amount has been recovered by the bank, together with $200 which he had paid for passage, and the loss to the institution will prove but slight. A careful examination into the affairs of the bank shows the amount abstracted to be $5500. Mr. Adam has always reposed the most perfect confidence in young Goodrich, trusting him implicitly in all the business connected with the bank, and his speculations have been conducted with so much shrewdness as to completely deceive not only him, but the president and directors. In receiving deposits Goodrich would make the entry correctly upon the depositor's pass-book, and also upon the ledger, but would make a false entry upon the cash book, and when the books were compared he would call off from one, thus covering up the discrepancy. The respectable connection of the culprit, together with his previous good character and standing in society, creates an unusual excitement in his case, and what disposition will be made of the matter by the officers of the bank is as yet undecided.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—OFFICE, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26, 1867.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 6th of July next, and be re-opened on TUESDAY, July 16, 1867.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after the 12th of July next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 6th of July next.

All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

6 26 5w

OFFICE OF THE WEST PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, northwest corner of FORTY-FIRST and HAVERFORD Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of

FIVE PER CENT,

on the capital stock, clear of all taxes, payable on and after the 19th instant.

The Books for the Transfer of Stock will be closed until that date.

SAMUEL P. HUHN, Treasurer.

7 10 wsm5t

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8, 1867.

The Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand, free of taxes.

CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.

7 8 2w

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—CHEVALIER'S Life for the Hair positively restores grey hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life, strength, and growth to the weakest hair, stops its falling out at once; keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair dressing. Soldby all druggists, fashionable hair-dressers, and dealers in fancy goods. The trade supplied by the wholesale druggists.

SARAH A. CHEVALLIER, M. D., New York.

6 19 ws6m

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes*. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 5fmw

SPECIAL NOTICE

FRANK GRANELLO,
TAILOR,
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,
(Formerly of No. 132 S. FOURTH Street),

HAS JUST OPENED WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS

Made up to the order of all Gentlemen who are desirous of procuring a first-class fashionable garment. 2 6 wfm 6m

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.—Acknowledged superior in all respects to any made in this country, and sold on most reasonable terms. New and Second-hand Pianos constantly on hand for rent. Tuning, moving, and packing promptly attended to.

6 19 3m Warerooms, No. 1103 CHESNUT St.

AN UNPRECEDENTED TRIUMPH.—CABLE DESPATCH, PARIS EXPOSITION, July 1, 1867:—

"STEINWAY & SONS, of New York, have been awarded by the Supreme Jury of the Exposition THE FIRST GOLD MEDAL OF MERIT *for the highest degree of perfection in grand, square, and upright Pianos and the most valuable inventions, showing the greatest progress in the construction of Piano-fortes, with the strongest indorsement of the* SUPREME INTERNATIONAL JURY."

In addition to the above, Steinway & Sons have received the following Cable despatch:—

"PARIS, July 4.

"The great Societe des Beaux Arts, of Paris, have, after a careful examination of all the musical instruments exhibited at the Paris Exposition, awarded to STEINWAY & SONS, of New York, *their Grand Testimonial Medal, for greatest superiority and novelty of construction in Pianos.*"

For sale by [12 4p

BLASIUS BROS., NO. 10 6 CHESNUT ST.

CHICKERING PIANOS
AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

A cable telegram announces that the

FIRST PREMIUM
GRAND GOLD MEDAL

Has been awarded to *Chickering & Sons*, for the best Pianos; and also, that *The Grand Decoration and Medal of the Legion of Honor* has been conferred upon Mr. Chickering by the hands of the Emperor of France, for entire superiority in Piano-fortes over all others exhibited at the Exposition.

WM. H. DUTTON,
NO. 914 CHESNUT ST.

7 1 mwst

"ALL CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR.

RICH GLOSS INSTEAD OF GREY DECAY!

LONDON HAIR COLOR
RESTORER AND DRESSING.

The only known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair Dressing Combined.

NO MORE BALDNESS
OR
GREY HAIR.

It never fails to impart life, growth, and vigor to the weakest hair, fastens and stops its falling, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong.

ONLY 75 CENTS A BOTTLE. HALF A DOZEN, $4·00. Sold at

DR. SWAYNE'S,
NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
ABOVE VINE,
And all Druggists and Variety Stores. [3 6 fmw4p

GRAND INVITATION HOP

BY THE GUESTS OF THE

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

ON SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 20, 1867.

MUSIC BY THE WASHINGTON (FULL) BAND, EIGHTEEN PERFORMERS. 7 17 4t

PETITIONS AND SCHEDULES
IN BANKRUPTCY,
COMPLETE.
JOHN C. CLARK & SON,
Commercial and Law Blank Store,
7 17 ws4tp* NO. 230 DOCK STREET.

DELIGHTFUL SHADE, RE freshing breezes, and first class refreshments in the Gardens at GLOUCESTER POINT. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 13 m4p*

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE CHEAP.—House, 11 rooms, newly papered, and painted; gas, hot and cold water; location high and well shaded; lot 80 by 110 feet. Terms easy. Immediate possession. Apply at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. 6 14

TO LET—PART OF THE HOUSE NO 509 S. FOURTH Street, below Lombard, east side. Inquire on the premises. References required. 6 28

RHEUMATISM.
RHEUMATISM.
NEURALGIA.

NO CURE NO PAY.
NO CURE NO PAY.

DR. FITLER'S
GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY.
WARRANTED HARMLESS.
REFERENCES—5000 CURES
REFERENCES—5000 CURES
IN PHILADELPHIA ALONE.

DR. FITLER,
ONE OF OUR OLDEST PHYSICIANS
ADVISES GRATIS DAILY,

PRINCIPAL DEPOT, [6 29mws tf4

No. 29 South FOURTH St

SUMMER TRAVEL
VIA
NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
SHORTEST AND MOST PLEASANT ROUTE TO WILKESBARRE,
MAUCH CHUNK,
EASTON,
ALLENTOWN,
MOUNT CARMEL,
HAZLETON,
BETHLEHEM,
And all points in the
LEHIGH MAHANOY, AND
WYOMING VALLEYS

Commodious Cars, Smooth Track, Fine Scenery, and Excellent Hotels are the specialties of this route.

Through to Wilkesbarre and Mauch Chunk without change of cars.

EXCURSION TICKETS,

From Philadelphia to Principal Points, issued from the TICKET OFFICES ONLY, at Reduced Rates, on Saturdays, good to return till Monday evening.

EXCURSION TICKETS TO WILKESBARRE, Good for TEN DAYS, issued any day.

Through Trains leave the Depot, BERKS and AMERICAN streets, at 7·45 A. M., 1·30 P. M., and 5·20 P. M.

For particulars see Time Table in daily papers.

ELLIS CLARK, General Agent.

Philadelphia, July 1, 1867.

Tickets sold and Baggage Checked through to the principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH St. 7 9 1m

CAMP MEETING,
VINELAND, NEW JERSEY,
COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, JULY 17.
WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES

Leave foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), as follows, commencing July 17, 1867:—

FOR VINELAND, 8·00 A. M., 9·00 A. M., 3·00 P. M., and 3·30 P. M.

RETURNING TRAINS.

LEAVE VINELAND FOR PHILADELPHIA at 7·15 A. M., 8·26 A. M., 3·19 P. M., and 6·25 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, good any time during the Camp, $1·75.

WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

7 15 10t

WATCHES.

CLARK & BIDDLE,

No. 712 CHESNUT Street,

HAVE JUST OPENED

AN INVOICE OF

LADIES' FINE WATCHES,

Manufactured in Europe Expressly for their Sales. 7 13mwsm4p

PATEK PHILIPPE & CO.'S
CELEBRATED WATCHES,
MADE EXPRESSLY FOR
BAILEY & CO.,
SOLE AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

A full assortment of these TIME-KEEPERS always on hand. [6 7 fmw1f

No. 819 CHESNUT Street.

DIAMOND BEACH PARK ASSOCIATION, CAPE MAY COUNTY, CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

GRAND OPENING DAY.

This new and beautiful Park, with Mile Track, and commodious Hotel accommodations, will be opened to the public

ON MONDAY, 29th of July,

when the first TROTTING MATCH of the season will take place.

The amount of Premiums will be stated hereafter.

Gentlemen desirous of entering their Horses will please address

Colonel JOHN WEST, Secretary,
United States Hotel Cape Island, N. J.

Hassler's Double Brass and String Band will be in attendance. 7 17wfm4t

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC.
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15

OFFICE OF PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS, No. 20 S. SEVENTH Street.

JULY 16, 1867.

Bids will be received at this Office until noon of THURSDAY, July 25, 1867, for all of the Foul Lime (about 300,000 bushels) and old Retorts (about 1200) that may be for sale at the different Works for the term of One Year, payment to be made in cash on delivery, and all expenses of removal to be paid by the purchaser. Satisfactory reference or security will be required, the Board of Trustees reserving to themselves the right to reject any or all bids they may deem prejudicial to the interests of the Trust.

Direct to the undersigned, marked "Proposals for Foul Lime or Old Retorts."

JOSEPH MANUEL, Engineer.

7 17 4t

TAKE THE FAMILY TO GLOUCESTER POINT GARDENS, the most delightful place for recreation and enjoyment in the vicinity of the city. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 13 m4p*

FOURTH EDITION

EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Petitions on various subjects were presented and appropriately referred.

Mr. Anthony (R. I.) called up the House bill, which was before the Senate yesterday, providing that a section of the Appropriation bill of last session shall not be construed to prevent the necessary printing of documents, etc., at the different Departments.

Mr. Grimes (Iowa) said the Printing Department was the greatest nuisance about the Treasury.

He was informed by the superintending architect that it was destroying the building. There was no authority of law for it.

Mr. Anthony said the printing Mr. Grimes complained of was the printing of bonds, which could not be done elsewhere.

Mr. Grimes said the national currency was printed in New York, and he did not see why bonds and other securities could not be printed there also.

Mr. Sherman (Ohio) was convinced that this bill should pass, to enable the Treasury Department to print blanks, forms, and endorsements on bonds.

On motion of Mr. Anthony, the bill was amended so as to apply only to the Treasury Department, and as thus amended it was passed.

Mr. Wilson (Mass.) introduced a joint resolution proposing the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States:—

Article —. No distinction shall be made by the United States nor by any State among citizens in their civil or political rights on account of race, color, or previous condition. Ordered to be printed and lie upon the table.

Mr. Sumner (Mass.), from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill to carry into effect the Convention of the republic of Venezuela for the adjustment of the claims of citizens of the United States against the Government of that republic. It provides for the appointment of a Commissioner who shall be paid $6000 and traveling expenses for the settlement of the claims alluded to. The bill was considered and passed.

Mr. Sumner called up the bill introduced by him yesterday, providing that in the District of Columbia no person shall be disqualified from holding office on account of race or color.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Washburn (Wis.) moved to dispense with the reading of the journal, but Mr. Eldridge (Wis.) objected, on the ground that the House had nothing else to do.

The journal having been read, the Speaker presented a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, in answer to Mr. Schenck's resolution of the 15th of July, stating that the only officers of the Navy on the active list who appear by the Register to have been fifty-five years or longer in the service, are Admiral Farragut and Rear-Admiral Goldsborough, and that as to the latter there had been a question which had given rise to a correspondence between the Navy Department and Admiral Goldsborough.

The communication was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and a resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of the Navy for copies of the correspondence referred to.

On motion of Mr. Washburn (Wis.), the Clerk of the Court of Claims was directed to furnish a list of judgments rendered by that Court since March 3, 1865, the amount of such judgments, etc.

Mr. Coburn (Ind.) introduced a bill to provide for the election of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States in the states to be formed out of the territory included within the late Confederate States, except Tennessee. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Ashley (Ohio) asked leave to introduce and have put on its passage a bill providing alternate sessions of the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Ohio, to be held annually, one session in Cleveland and one in Toledo.

Mr. Schofield (Pa.) objected, on the ground that this was the class of legislation which should not be entered into under the resolution adoption to confine legislation to reconstruction matters.

The bill was not introduced.

On motion of Mr. Stubbs (Wis.), the President was requested to to communicate all information received at the several departments of the Government, touching the organization of parties for the real or pretended purpose of avenging the death of the Archduke Maximilian, or of intervening in Mexican affairs. Also, whether any measures have been taken to prevent such organization, or the sailing of any such expedition.

Mr. Butler (Mass.) rose to a personal explanation in reference to an article in the *National Intelligencer* of yesterday, commenting on Mr. Eldridge's statement some days since that the Rebel Commissioner of Exchange, General Ould, had offered to deliver up, without equivalent, 20,000 Union prisoners of war, sick and wounded, which offer had been refused. He denied the truth of this statement, and had read copies of letters and telegrams which had passed on that subject in the fall of 1864.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, July 17.

The Veto.

The President has signified that his veto may not be expected before Friday.

Congress will immediately pass the bill over the veto, and adjourn at once.

Members are leaving daily, and it will soon be difficult to maintain a quorum.

Sale of a War Vessel.

The Confederate ram Stonewall, purchased by the Japanese, will leave here for Japan on the 1st of August, to be delivered to the Japanese authorities. She will be sent out in charge of Commander George Brown, and will contain all the armament in her when she fell into our hands, including the splendid three hundred pounder French gun. The price paid for the Stonewall is merely nominal, with a view of establishing friendly commercial relations with Japan.

Effect of the Delay.

The President is delaying his veto in order to get up a very elaborate and effective document. The House is getting in bad temper on account of the delay, and the impeachers will improve the opportunity to endeavor to get an opening for Mr. Williams, of the Judiciary Committee, to bring the impeachment question before the House.

FROM EUROPE THIS P. M.

Commercial Advices to Two o'clock.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 17—2 P. M.—Consols, 94 7-16; U. S. 5-20s, 72 11-16. Sugar quiet.

LIVERPOOL, July 17—2 P. M.—Cotton firmer, and more doing; the sales will reach 12,000 or 15,000 bales. Prices unchanged.

Other markets unchanged.

The Indian War.

ST. LOUIS, July 17.—General Sherman returned yesterday from Fort Harker, and Gen. Hancock has arrived at Fort Leavenworth. Nothing has transpired with reference to the consultation between these officers at Fort Harker.

Respecting Indian affairs the *Democrat's* correspondent at Fort Harker says:—"The statement that the Osage Indians are on the war path is confirmed by a gentleman just from their country.

Col. Leavenworth, the Indian Agent, has received orders from Washington not to distribute the annuity goods until Indian affairs assume a more definite and peaceful shape.

A Prize Fight.

NEW YORK, July 17.—A prize fight came off this morning near Hudson City, N. J., between Teddy Burns and Charley Cummings, of this city. After twenty rounds had been fought Cummings failed to come to time, and Burns was accordingly declared the victor.

From Buffalo.

BUFFALO, July 17.—The Fenian demonstration to-day was a grand success. Nearly five hundred Fenian soldiers turned out in procession, together with a large number of civilians from almost every quarter. Generals Spear, O'Neil, and other notables of the Fenian organization were present.

Fires.

CHICAGO, July 17.—John Selack's machine foundry was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $18,000, on which there was an insurance of $8000.

KINGSTON, July 17.—A fire this afternoon destroyed the stores of Gilbert & Yankes, W. G. Percy, T. Moore, and W. R. McRae & Co. Loss $50,000.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Cotton steady. Flour dull and declined 10@20 cents; 5000 barrels sold—State, $7@11; Western, $7 55@11·25; Southern, $9 65@17. Wheat heavy and declined 3@5 cents; 18,000 bushels sold—white California, $2·80@3; No. 2, $2·25. Corn dull and declining. Oats dull. Provisions quiet and steady; new Mess Pork, $22·60. Whisky quiet.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, July 17

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$500 City 6s, N. issue	100	100 sh Read R.	b5. 32⅛
$2000 Lehigh 6s '84	89	60 sh Reading	32⅜
$1100 City 6s, Old	95⅜	14 sh S. & P.	27⅛
$300 City 6s, Old	95⅜	100 sh Read R.	32⅛
5 sh Penna R.	52⅛	52 sh Mor. C. P. M.	18¾
8 do.	52⅛	50 sh Leh V R.	58¼
100 sh Read R.	c. 32⅛		

SECOND BOARD.

$1700 5-20s '62	reg. 108⅛	40 sh Penna R.	53⅛
$1000 City 6s, New	99⅝	15 do.	53⅛
$300 City 6s, New	99⅞	1 do.	53⅛
$1300 Phil. 5s, '70	86	43 do.	53⅛
200 sh Ocean Oil	21⅛		

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

THE SÆNGERFEST.

THE PRIZE CONCERT LAST EVENING.

Grand Parade and Picnic To-day.

The Academy of Music was last night crowded even with a larger multitude of people than on the occasion of the general concert of the preceding evening. The exercises, the programme of which we published yesterday afternoon, passed off with great *eclat*, the concert being in all respects a success. The competing societies had evidently prepared themselves for the contest in the most thorough and systematic manner, and it is fair to presume that each one displayed the full strength of its musical powers and acquirements.

Notwithstanding the interest manifested, both by the participants and the public at large, in the two monster concerts which have already been held, the crowning event of the week, and the one on which the greatest share of attention has been bestowed, is the grand picnic of to-day. The following programme was laid down for the event:—

At 7 o'clock the different societies resorted to the headquarters at National Guards' Hall to receive their flags and banners there deposited. Immediately afterwards they took their positions in the line of the procession at the designated points. The line was formed on York avenue, the right resting on Green street, and extending down Fourth street to Arch, and thence to Seventh street.

At 8 o'clock the procession began to move, countermarching from the right wing, without marching of the left, the route being the following:—Down York avenue and Green street to Fourth, down Fourth to Arch, up Arch to Tenth, down Tenth to Chesnut, down Chesnut to Third, up Third to Callowhill, up Callowhill to Fourth, up Fourth to Noble, down Noble to Third, up Third to Girard avenue, up Girard avenue to Ridge avenue, up Ridge avenue to Mifflin lane, and thence to Washington Retreat and Engel & Wolf's farm, the scene of the picnic.

On arriving at the picnic grounds, a national salute was fired, and the different divisions were conducted to the places assigned them, as follows:—Second Division, on Washington Retreat; Third Division, on Washington Retreat, from the forest line, which lies on a line parallel with the Rifle Club's Lodge; Fourth Division, on Engel & Wolf's farm; Fifth Division, Engel & Wolf's farm.

After passing some hours in social enjoyment and the singing of various choruses, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon the firing of three guns at intervals of ten minutes will be the signal for the singers to assemble in front of the Temple of Donations, on the eastern side of Engel & Wolf's Farm, the stand being occupied by the Honorary Committee. The exercises will then commence with the singing of the "Star-Spangled Banner" by the assembled multitude, after which Charles Buckwalter, Esq., will deliver an oration in English. Mendelssohn's chorus, "The Hunter's Farewell," will then be sung, followed by an address in German by Frederick Schuenemann Pott, Esq. The Honorary Committee will then distribute the prizes, according to the award made by the Judges.

The Procession

was a notable affair, and was eagerly observed by hundreds of people, collected on the sidewalks along the line of march. It was made up in the following order:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Platoons of Police Reserve Officers, under Lieutenant McKinley.

Grand Marshal—General Balliet.

Standard Bearers—Capt. M. Hammer and G. Balliet.

Chief Marshals—Colonel Louis L. Ladner, Colonel William Moore.

Aids—A. Riddle, A. Schada, Julius Flurer.

Division Marshals—Col. Chr. Kleinz; Val. Blass, aid.

Association Marshals, mounted.

Band.

Detachment of the National Guards, 150 in number under the command of General Peter Lyle.

Honorary Marshals, in carriages, consisting of Gens. Patterson and Sigel.

Committee of Arrangements, in carriages.

Honorary Committee, in carriages.

Philadelphia Rifle Club, in carriages.

The number of open barouches in this part of the procession was thirty-six.

SECOND DIVISION,

under the marshalship of Captain F. Philip, with William Abendroth as Aid.

The Liedertafel, of Philadelphia, with F. Lamparter and M. Stemberger as Marshals.	
Soc Ref. Singing Society, Philadelphia.	Cecilia, Philadelphia.
Aurora, Egg Harbor City.	Schwieb, Saengerbund, New York.
Maennerchor, Reading.	Maennerchor, Lancaster.
Liederkranz, Phila.	Loreley, Pittsburg.
Uhland Bund, New York.	Aurora, Newark.
Frohsinn, Bloomingdale, New York.	Eintracht, Newark.
Arion, Baltimore.	Liederkranz, Newark,
Liedertafel d. freien Gemeinde, Philadelphia.	Arion, Newark.
Saengerrunde, New York.	Phoenix, Newark.
Saengerrunde, Jersey City.	Quartette Club, Washington.
Saengerbund, Washington.	Beethoven M. Ch., N. Y.
Saengerbund, Scranton.	Beethoven M. Ch., Phila.

THIRD DIVISION

under the Marshalship of William Mollerus, with C. Schobey as Aid.

The Maennerchor, of Philadelphia, with F. M. Reichard as Marshal.	
Germania Maennercaor, Baltimore.	Liedertafel d. Soc. Reform, Philadelphia.
Teutonia Maennerchor, N. York.	Teutonia Maennerchor, Philadelphia.
Maennerchor, Wilkesbarre	Liederlafel, New York.
Delaware Saengerbund, Wilmington.	Concordia, Hazleton, Pa.
Maennerchor, Camden.	Saengerbund, Hartford, Ct.
Germania Maennerchor, Philadelphia.	Teutonia Maennerchor, New Haven.
Turner Gesangverein, Baltimore.	Saengerbund, Pottsville.
Liederkranz, Syracuse, N. York.	Pennsylvania.
Maennerchor, Utica, N. Y.	Liedertafel, Erie Pa.
Germania, Poughkeepsie, New York.	Teutonia Saengerbund, Philadelphia.
Gesangverein, Orange, N. Jersey.	Saengerbund Academy, N. Y.
Liedertafel, Melrose, N. Y.	Cecilia Glee Club, Hamilton, C. W.
Saengerbund, Buffalo.	Liederkranz, Morrisania, New York.
Orpheus, Philadelphia.	Arion Glee Club, Rochester, New York.
Soc. Ref. Liedertafel, N.Y.	Virginia Delegation, Richmond, Va.
Deut. M. Gesangverein, Auburn.	Harmony, Baltimore.
Central N.Y. Saengerbund, Albany.	Maennerchor, Baltimore.
Saengerbund, Williamsb'g.	Concordia Gesangverein, Philadelphia.
Quartette Club, Staten Isl.	Concordia Maennerchor, New York.

FOURTH DIVISION,

under the marshalship of Captain J. Alexander.

The Saengerbund, of Philadelphia, with Jacob Stein as marshal.	
Liederkranz, New York.	Young Maennerchor, Philadelphia,
Liederkranz, Providence, R. I.	Colonia, New York.
Turner Liedertafel, Baltimore.	Liederkranz, Baltimore.
Saengerbund, Brooklyn.	Young Maennerchor, N.Y.
Alige Saengerbund, New York delegations.	Melomanen, N. Y.
Quartette Club, Hoboken.	Orpheus, N. Y.
Eintracht, Hoboken.	Quartette Club, N. Y.
Euphonia, New York.	Rhein, Saengerbund, N. Y.
Harmonia, New York.	Saengerbust, N. Y.
Lyra Maennerchor, N. Y.	Arion, Philadelphia.
Mozart Verein, N. Y.	Schwab Liederkranz, N.Y.
Aurora, Philadelphia.	Sec. Maennerchor, N. Y.
Fidelia, New York.	Teutonia, Brooklyn.
Mozart Maennerchor, New York.	Quartette Club, Williamsburg.
Arminia, New York.	Quartette Club, Hudson City.
Colonia Maennerchor, New York.	Germania, Elizabeth City.
Frauenlob Chor, N. Y.	Teutonia, Elizabethport.
Bloomingdale Chor, N. Y.	Concordia, Maennerchor, Philadelphia
Maennerchor, Hudson.	Eintracht, Union Hill.
Harmony, Philadelphia.	Loreley Maennerchor, Philadelphia.

FIFTH DIVISION.

under the marshalship of Captain Joseph A. Schoninger, with F. W. Thomas, Jr., as aid.

Turner Rifle Corps.	Pennsylvania Military
Turners.	Legion, Captain Hermann.
Artillery, Colonel Brady.	

For the forty-four New York Societies, the following gentlemen acted as marshals:—John Koch, Marshal; John P. Diehl and L. Hasse, Aids; and Frederick Steffen, President of the New York Central Committee.

The Picnic

to Engel & Wolf's Farm—that shady suburban retreat, where for a time the commonplace scenes of city life could be avoided in celebrating the day as in the Fatherland—our German citizens proceeded. And not only that class, but large numbers of our other citizens who desired to enjoy the day in like spirit and manner.

At an early hour—long before the procession arrived—the people flocked to the ground, which presented a very pleasant appearance.

On every hand were booths temporarily erected, ornamented with drapery gracefully festooned, and surrounded on every hand with flags. Banners of all the German provinces were floating from the trees, while many of our own flags were hanging in their midst.

These temporary booths were well filled with those delightful drinks known so well to our Teutonic citizens. None of those heavy decoctions were allowed to be dealt out, while their places were well supplied by cooling drinks. Not less conspicuous than other things mentioned were two cosmopolitan beer tanks, placed near an ice house, around which gathered a thirsty and longing crowd.

The rotunda for the occupation of the Honrary Committee and the Prize Judges was finely draped with flags, while on each of its octagonal sides, in the centre of a shield *en relief* was the name of some of the greatest German musical composers, such as Mozart, Haydn, Fluch, and Bach.

At half-past eleven o'clock, announced by a salute of many guns, the procession, with banners, flags, and bands playing, entered the enclosure, and at the signal, each division deployed from the mass, and took up its station allotted to it in the programme as laid down.

In this respect there was hardly a variation; so nicely had all things been arranged that each society found its locality without difficulty.

The order was given to break ranks about twelve o'clock, and it would be almost supererogation to say that each Teutonic and goodly celebrant deployed with numerous friends to quietly find relief in the flowing bowl.

A vast concourse of people have assembled upon the farm, are fully attaining that pleasure promised when the grand picnic was announced, and crowds more are on their way to the scene, as testified to by the overflowing cars. The hackmen are reaping a golden harvest, while all manner of wagons are extemporized into vehicles of public travel.

The police regulations are excellent. Chief Ruggles has under his charge about 300 men, who, in turn, are under their respective Lieutenants. They are so placed around the large ground that none who would can scale the fences, and any disturbance will be quickly quelled. All things will work full well for a harmonious flow of spirit and soul with all our German friends this afternoon.

After the heat of the day, when the prizes have been announced, speeches made, and toasts given—then the full choruses of all the societies in united beautiful song will well up from this rural retreat, and re-echo through its woody bounds, testifying surely that, though from distant cities and other States, our German friends are all in one great bond of brotherhood and friendship.

The Exercises this Afternoon.

ADDRESS BY CHARLES BUCKWALTER, ESQ.

At the exercises this afternoon, Charles Buckwalter, Esq. delivered the following interesting address:—

Friends—Members of the German Singing Societies:—The agreeable duty and privilege has been allotted to me of actively uniting with you in this grand national celebration. I would not do justice to my feelings if I did not now, in the very beginning of what I promise shall be but a brief address, publicly express my thanks for the distinguished honor which has been bestowed in your invitation to fill the important place occupied by me to-day.

The Tenth General Sengerfest is about drawing to its close, after having attracted to its festivities societies from all parts of our land, who met with the kindliest interchange of social feelings in a generous rivalry for the palm of excellence in the divine science of music. It has been a marked and interesting event in the local history of our city, and if there has been no greater good achieved than that influence arising from the exhibition of thousands of strangers, together with the entire German population at home, meeting in free holiday indulgence with a decency, good order, and general sobriety rarely to be met with among any people in the enjoyment of festive occasions, it would have been bold gratifying and sufficient. The welcome his Honor the Mayor extended on behalf of the city of Philadelphia has been most heartily and warmly endorsed by all of our citizens, who have been the witnesses of the pleasant reunion of the past few days. But there is another result of a higher character. It has brought us again into a closer intimacy and acquaintance with a portion of our population who have largely added by frugality, industry, and intelligence to the wealth of our land—who, after reaching our shores, have, with honest labor, steadily advanced through our valleys and across our vast territories, making the forest and the field bloom with rich harvests of plenty, and by their love of freedom, their appreciation of republican institutions, their faithful adherence to the country of their adoption, have become part of the national existence, bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh. May the spirit of this occasion infuse itself in our social and political life. May it bind us all closer together in a fraternal unity which will bring forth fruits in charity, mutual concessions, and good-will, remembering that the closer and more friendly the association the more effectually will the two nationalities be moulded into one nation.

But, my friends, we recognize in this celebration a devotion to science and art ennobling to the heart and mind. With you the attainment of a knowledge of music is not a mere accomplishment, but made part of the education of your life. In harmony with your natural taste you received your first lessons in your youth, and have pursued them eagerly and earnestly. The civilization of your native country has, under its influence, been advanced, and to the perfection which it has been attained there has been found one of the richest jewels of national distinction; for German music has an individuality which is acknowledged among men—a depth of feeling unsurpassed, and a grandeur of beauty and power unequalled. With this high cultivation you have come hither to festival. You have organized and perfected societies whose object has been and is the advancement of musical knowledge.

You have exhibited to us with an ease the most graceful, a skill the most excelling, and a force the most impressive, the compositions of the masters minds; and in your friendly contention for victory have proved that you are entitled to and must receive the high prizes of public commendation and applause. Your visit here, and this union of the friends and lovers of music, must necessarily create a deeper interest in music as one of the arts, and incite a desire among us all to cultivate that which, while it is most entrancing to the senses, quickens the sensibilities, stimulates the imagination, and awakens into life all the better and nobler emotions of the soul. Let those who are worshippers of the idols of the real and practical, and who, in their daily treadmill existence, can find no validation of money-making, not forget that there is in this love for and culture of music not only gratifying pleasure and delight, soothing the weariness of life, but that there exists a value which is experienced in the destruction of the ruder and grosser character of society—an immediate good resulting from the refinement of the mind and the elevation of the soul.

We are all indeed too apt to entirely overlook, or to be indifferent to the quiet but powerful influences which surround us. We seize upon that which is bold and startling in the world, and fail to inquire beyond what meets our eye or strikes our sense. The historian faithfully chronicles the times in which occurred the stirring scenes of the past, to be accepted by us without a question or thought as to their origin. The primary motive power is overlooked in the magnitude of the result. But, my friends, this is not the conduct of the wise and careful student of life. His mind investigates from result to cause—he searches for and finds the secret influence which has operated itself unseen. He will discover even a nation's history modified, changed, and controlled by her songs and music. And let me ask why may not the hearts they have touched—the minds they have started into active thought—the heroism they have aroused—the patriotism revived—the resolution and energies they have evoked—why may not these have controlled the world? Believe me, the music of every land appeals to the people and wraps in its bosom their common suffering, memories, joys, and hopes.

My friends, however much you may be identified with our interests, however faithful to your obligations, however obedient to the law, however patriotic and sacrificing to the Republic, you can never forget Germany. This assembling of societies, this national celebration, must revive all your tender recollections. Indeed, who would have you forget the Fatherland, the land which embosoms the home which heard the voice of your childhood; where stands the village church before whose altar the consecrated vows of love were registered; the land which holds the graves of your mothers and fathers? I would not have you forget Germany, with its beautiful scenery, its wonderful legends and romance, its literature, its science, its philosophy, its song, its music. No, let this festival be a holiday reviving all the glory and the genius of the Fatherland. Beneath these bending branches let the recollections still move you of the hours when, beneath the shades of the home groves and forests, you shook the air with your free voices. Cherish and cling to these memories; for the man who can forget the land of his birth, who will steel his heart to the gentle influence of that voice which speaks to him in poesy and song, will forget too the land of his adoption.

You come to us as children of the great masters of music, not forgetting your fathers. You come to us with the spirit hovering about you of Mozart, Beethoven, and all that band of illustrious men who have interpreted

"The language by the angels spoken;
The native tongue of heaven:"

—those grand old masters, who drew inspiration from the gods, and thrilled the wondering world with heavenly symphonies. Am I selfish when I say we claim them with you? Do I fail in rendering them full meed of honor when I say that they belong to no country or clime, but to the world? They who have by miraculous touch opened man's heart, and joined together in generous brotherhood the nations of the earth,—they belong no more to Germany than Shakespeare to England—no more than the sun belongs to the land upon which its rays first fell, for its glorious effulgence breaks up the darkness, and quickens life in every quarter of the earth. They are the children of genius, whose birthplace is with the Immortal, and who, as they wander in their pilgrimage, may rest their burthened spirit in some favored spot, but wing their flight over the world's limit—the holy teacher's of mankind.

My friends, we have again listened to the moving eloquence of their voice, again been refreshed and instructed, and in the atmosphere of the beautiful and good have approached nearer to our God. Let us then again rejoice in this celebration. Its innocent festivities, its grand concerts, its genial sociability will be remembered, and the happy influence of these days will long dwell with us of Philadelphia.

FIRE.—About quarter past twelve last evening the wood-work around the engine, in a cooper shop adjoining Thomas' flour mill, in William street, between 11th and 12th, caught fire. An alarm was sounded, and the firemen appeared upon the scene, but their services were not needed, as the fire was extinguished by the application of several buckets of water. The damage done was slight.

AN OLD VAGRANT.—Officer Donaway this morning arrested, at Second and Green streets, a man named George Briesly. George is one of that class of individuals who may be found in the dens and low places of the city, drinking whisky made of all kinds of the most poisonous ingredients. His daily habits are somewhat varied. One day he begs, and receiving enough to sustain him the next, with a little over, he sells the latter.

The next day he repairs to one of the low drinking saloons on St. John street, and imbibes the poisonous concoction to such an extent that he is oblivious to all around him. After sleeping off the effects, he begs again, and so he goes on from day to day, sinking deeper into degradation and vice. Alderman Toland committed him to prison.

A House of Correction is sadly needed for this class of the community. It is a desideratum which would be greatly beneficial to the citizens at large.

WAR OF THE AMAZONS.—Yesterday Sarah Jenkins visited the house of Mary Ann Gardel, in an out-of-the-way place in the upper portion of the city. It appears that Sarah's mother lived in the house with Mary Ann, and she wished to see her.

Sarah commenced quarrelling with the others about keeping her mother, whereupon Mary ordered her out of the house. She refused to go, and a regular set-to was the result. Hair was pulled and the cheeks of the parties were pretty well scratched and their clothing torn. After they were completely exhausted they stopped. Mary then had a warrant issued by Alderman Hurley for the arrest of Sarah, who was bound over for trial. This morning a warrant was issued for Mary at the instance of Sarah, and she was also held for trial.

AN OLD DODGE.—On Monday last two men arrived at the Bingham House, corner of Eleventh and Market street. One, who had a large carpet-bag, having the appearance of being pretty well filled, registered his name as William H. Tillinghurst. The other did not give his name. On Tuesday their actions led the proprietor to entertain the idea that they were about to depart without paying their board. Tillinghurst was arrested, but his companion escaped. Upon searching the carpet-bag it was found to contain a number of old newspapers and scraps of waste paper. The prisoner was conducted before Alderman Jones, who held him in $600 bail to appear at Court and answer the charge of obtaining board by the false show of baggage, with the intention to cheat the proprietor.

AN OUTRAGEOUS PROCEEDING.—Yesterday about a dozen men entered a house on Osborne street, between Eighth and Ninth, and below Walnut, occupied by a colored family. George is one of the inmates of the house was a pregnant woman, whom the ruffians beat in a shocking manner, knocking her down, and kicking her in the stomach. A premature birth was the result. Two of the alleged participants in the affair, named Phillips and Horner, were arrested and taken before Alderman Swift, by whom they were held for a further hearing this afternoon. Warrants were issued for the arrest of the others.

A WHISKY CASE.—On Monday a number of men went into the yard of Michael Githens, on Ellsworth street, above Twelfth, and rolled five barrels of whisky which were there out into the street, and carried them off in a cart. The whisky was taken to John Lawler's house, in South street, near Front. The police officers who were watching around saw the ardent deposited there and took charge of it, and arrested Lawler. This morning he was before Alderman Hurley, and was held for a further hearing to-morrow (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

A DELIGHTFUL EXCURSION IN PROSPECTIVE IS that announced to come off to-morrow under the auspices of Lady Washington Social Temple of Honor and Temperance. In past years the excursions given by this organization have ever met the fullest expectation of those induced to accompany it, and have attained a merited reputation for the pleasure and sociability they afford. Good music will be in attendance, and we doubt not that due honor will be paid to the Terpsichorean muse. The excursion extends down the Delaware to Bombay Hook, per steamer Swan, which leaves Bruner's wharf at 7 o'clock, stopping at Arch and Christian streets.

ARRIVAL OF THE TONAWANDA.—This staunch steamship has just arrived, with a full cargo of freight, and the following passengers:—Mrs. E. A. McWhorter and family, Mrs. M. A. Rippard and family, Mr. David Baer and family, Mr. James A Fox and lady, Mr. A. Reppard, Dr. J. Mizell, Messrs. W. T. Lapham, W. W. Burnham, C. M. Tinker, William Starr, M. Jones, S. Ladd, Thomas Haggarty, Thomas P. Kennedy, I. Buttler, Ott Rosenbach, Miss Fox, Miss R. Lewis, Miss Wortsman, Miss L. Sheftall.

We return our thanks to James M. Clement, purser of the Tonawanda, for full files of Savannah papers.

CARRYING CONCEALED DEADLY WEAPONS.—This morning a man, too much intoxicated to give his name, was arrested at Ninth and Filbert streets. On being taken to the Station House and searched, a loaded revolver was found in his pocket. Alderman Jones held him in $600 to answer. A drunken man with a six-shooter in his pocket is a dangerous individual, and had he not been arrested, probably in a moment of rage he would have sent some poor human being to that "bourne from whence no traveller returns."

LINEN DUSTERS—*Dust proof, fitting neatly at the neck. No one can travel comfortably without one—selling cheap.*
Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
And No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
☞ *All kinds of Summer Clothing—Men's, Youths', and Boys'.*

A SINGLE share of stock, costing one dollar, in the Washington Library Company, not only secures to the holder of the same a finely executed steel-plate engraving, worth at retail 50 per cent. more than this sum, but also guarantees some present to be awarded at the grand distribution in September next, or sooner should the necessary number of shares be disposed of before that time. The money raised in this manner will, after expenses are paid, be handed over to the Trustees of the Riverside Institute, a home for the gratuitous education of soldiers' and sailors' orphans. The plan for raising funds in support of this noble institution is one of the most liberal ever adopted by any organization.

THE DISEASE OF AMERICA.—Dyspepsia is said to be the disease of America. Its victims may be found in all stations of life. The poor as well as the rich are sufferers from its life-destroying influence. The symptoms of this disease vary greatly in the different stages of the complaint. It generally commences with a sensation of fullness after eating, and a changeable, diminished, or lost appetite. In some instances the appetite is voracious, and when—in obedience to its promptings—a large portion of food is taken into the stomach, pain follows in that region, with general distress, nervousness, and nausea. Flatulency and heart-burn invariably attend this disease. For all these symptoms

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

will be found an invaluable household remedy, as its alterative, corrective, and restorative properties are derived exclusively from roots and plants, the virtues of which are acknowledged by pharmaceutists and physicians. Separately they have often been prescribed by the profession, but were never combined until Dr Hostetter gave to the world his

HEALTH-RESTORING BITTERS,

which has proved a sovereign remedy for dyspepsia and its attendant evils.

WHITMAN'S CHOCOLATE.—The best table Chocolate for families, hotels, and restaurants is manufactured at the Philadelphia Steam Chocolate and Cocoa Works. Office and Store No. 1210 Market street. STEPHEN F. WHITMAN.

LOOKING GLASS and Picture Frames manufactured wholesale and retail, by Reimer & Co., No. 624 Arch street. A fine assortment of mouldings constantly on hand.

EXTRACT OF BUCHU.—It is no patent medicine, but simply an extraction of the vital principle of an herb which grows spontaneously at Cape Good Hope, Africa, and of whose medical qualities there is no material difference of opinion as to its virtues in those cases for which it is recommended. Helmbold, the great chemist of New York, only claims for his article a superior mode of extracting the value of the plant and not impair its vital principle. Every one who has visited his mammoth laboratory pronounces it one of the most extensive and complete establishments in the world, and justly regards it a great addition to the science of medicine. He makes no secret of his process, but cordially invites the public to visit his store and see for themselves. If you want a pure and strong extract, buy Helmbold's Buchu and Sarsaparilla.—*Advertiser, Boston, Mass.*

NO BETTER blood purifier can be obtained than Dr. Jayne's Alterative. It contains no concealed poisons, no mercurial or other metallic preparations, but is a combination of those articles which long experience has proven to possess the most efficient alterative and deobstruent properties. It acts directly on the blood, stimulates the digestive and secretive organs, and enables the liver, kidneys, etc., to perform their proper functions. Its efficacy is established by its long-sustained popularity, and by the many cures it has effected, a number of which are published each year in Jayne's Almanac. Read them and be convinced. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

FOR THE MOUNTAINS OR THE SEA-SIDE!—Gentlemen going to the watering places are invited to call at Charles Stokes & Co.'s Ready-made Clothing House, under the Continental, and get suitable suits of clothing for their comfort, while making their summer visits.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia. J. S. LASH & Co.

LYONS' MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER, for killing Fleas, Moths, Roaches, and Bugs. The original and only sure article. Sold by all respectable dealers.

WATER-COOLERS FOR THE MILLION.—Refrigerators, Moth-proof Chests, Ice-Cream Freezers, etc., at E. S. FARSON & Co.'s Manufactory, No. 220 Dock street.

FIFTY different styles and sizes of Refrigerators, prices from $7 upwards. E. S. FARSON & Co., Manufacturers, No. 220 Dock street, below Walnut.

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MARRIED.

EATON—FULTON.—On the 15th instant, at St. Luke's Church, in Baltimore, by Rev. Dr. Rankin, M. HARVEY EATON, of Philadelphia, to Miss ANNIE J. FULTON, eldest daughter of W. W. Fulton, of Philadelphia.

HARVEY—McAFEE.—On Christmas evening, December 25, 1866, by the Rev. Richard Newton, D. D., at his residence, No. 929 Clinton street, Mr. WILLIAM M. HARVEY to Miss MARY M. McAFEE, both of this city.

HUMPHREYS—CORSON.—On the 20th of June, 1867, by the Rev. J. H. Peters, Mr. CHARLES F. HUMPHREYS to Miss ELLA CORSON, both of Camden, N. J.

PARRY—GETTERS.—On the 16th instant, by Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, Mr. B. FRANKLIN PARRY, of Moorestown, N. J., to Miss EMMA E. GETTERS, of this city.

DIED.

BROGNARD.—On the 16th inst., EMMA HOWES, aged 7 months, infant daughter of Henry A. and Frances B. Brognard.

COLVILLE.—On the morning of the 16th instant, MAGGIE, only daughter of Mary and the late Robert Colville, aged 24 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 2217 Biddle street, on Friday, the 19th instant, at 10 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

FIELD.—On the 16th instant, ELIZABETH STANLEY FIELD, daughter of the late Charles Field.

Funeral will take place on Friday afternoon next at 4 o'clock, from the residence of her brother, Samuel Field, Fortieth street, below Pine, West Philadelphia.

GRUNDLOCK.—On the 15th instant, WILLIAM GRUNDLOCK, aged 56 years.

The relatives and friends, also the Lafayette Hose Company, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his wife, No. 1027 Lithgow street, on Thursday, at 1 o'clock.

MIDDLETON.—On the 15th instant, LIZZIE, only child of Franklin P. and Mary Middleton, aged 2 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 28 S. Second street, Camden, on Thursday afternoon next at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Evergreen Cemetery.

MORGAN.—On the 15th instant, after a lingering illness, Mrs. ROSE MORGAN, in the 74th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, Mr. Jacob Morgan, No. 518 Fitzwater street, on Thursday morning at 8 o'clock.

ROBERTS.—On the 15th instant, JOANNA S. ROBERTS, wife of Joseph F. Roberts, in the 23d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 628 S. Third street, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Moriah.

PARK.—On the 14th instant, INGRAM PARK, in the 67th year of his age, formerly of Philadelphia.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 137 Main street, Burlington, N. J., on Fifth-day, the 18th instant, at 9 o'clock A. M. Arch street wharf at 12 M., or at Friends' Southwestern Burying Ground, where the remains can be seen.

WILDEY.—On the 17th instant, Mrs. ELIZA, wife of Richard Wildey, in the 41st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1421 Marlborough street, on Monday, the 22d instant, at 10 o'clock P. M.

WILKINSON.—On the 16th instant, Mrs. MARIA WILKINSON, widow of the late Colonel E. Wilkinson.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 908 Walnut street, on Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

LIGHTLY AND QUICKLY PUSHED OVER a carpet, the Patent Sweeping Machine gathers up shreds of threads, scraps of paper, pins, needles, dirt, and dust quite as well as sweeping with a broom, and with no injury to the nap of the carpet. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

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FOSTER, FASHIONABLE HATTER, No. 7 S. SIXTH Street. 4 11 6m5p]

THIRD EDITION

THE TRIAL OF JOHN H. SURRATT.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The trial of John H. Surratt was resumed this morning in the Criminal Court, Judge Fisher presiding.

Mr. Bradley, Sr., said—When the Court adjourned yesterday a proposition was made to introduce an agreement between Booth and others in relation to the conspiracy. He admitted that the paper could not be evidence for the prosecution, because it would show that Surratt was not in the conspiracy, but it was clearly admissible when offered by the defense. He held that it was pertinent to the issue, and when any evidence was offered it was for the Court to determine whether the evidence offered is pertinent to the issue, and it is for the jury to determine the weight of the evidence. If the Court can see that the jury may draw an inference from a fact offered, it must go to the jury. It is exceedingly difficult to ascertain whether any positive rule of law governs the admissibility of testimony, and he had therefore hunted up no authorities. What is offered in evidence is a fact bearing upon the issue which the jury is now trying, and in the absence of any positive rule of exclusion it must go to the jury. If there is such a positive rule, it is for the prosecution to show it. This is not a case where the prisoner might have manufactured the proof, but it is the declaration of the party made at the very act, and it is as much a part of the *res gesta* as though it were written at the moment of the transaction. It is the concerted plan, signed by the actors immediately preceding the action, and they go from the table and commit the acts which the prosecution has shown and proved. The prosecution has proved the execution of the act, and the defense now desire to prove the agreement to execute, and in view of the testimony already given, no one would suppose that the prisoner assisted in fabricating the proof.

Two questions are involved in this—one, whether he was a conspirator to murder the President? and the other, whether he was an actor in the murder? and these are totally distinct questions. The charge here attempts to fix the prisoner engaging in the murder, and the conspiracy is to be shown as proof. Another question is, whether there was a conspiracy to kill, and that is the gist of the inquiry here. Who were the conspirators, and what was the real object of the conspiracy, is a question for inquiry. Ordinarily, a conspiracy is a secret, and it is to be proved by circumstantial evidence; for if it were made public, then the conspiracy would be exploded.

The prosecution has attempted to show that there was a conspiracy; they say they date the conspiracy from 1865, until its culmination, and they say that Surratt and others were engaged in a conspiracy; this was proved by Weichman's testimony; if they have proved anything by this witness, it is that the conspiracy he (Weichman) testifies to, had terminated and failed in March, 1865; after that time, they never brought the parties charged together by any one witness, and it is therefore a question for the jury whether there were two conspiracies, and what became of that conspiracy in March. They have offered to prove that Surratt was here on April 14, from which they infer that Surratt was in that conspiracy, and the defense meet that by offering the agreement of the conspirators, and by proving that Surratt was not a party to that agreement. The prosecution has produced Booth's diary to show that the murder was decided upon on April 14, and can the defense then be precluded from offering the agreement to murder, in which the name of the prisoner does not appear. It is not the confession of the party who had done the deed, but it is the agreement to do it, and the prisoner is excluded from the agreement, and he could therefore see no reason, or could conceive no rule of law, why the evidence should not be admitted. He (Mr. Bradley) admitted that elementary writers argued that circumstantial proof was better than positive proof; but no writer ever held that circumstantial evidence was better than positive written proof. Here was a contract that committed men to the gallows, a contract that would never have been entered into, except by men who had lost their reason, madmen; a contract to commit a murder that has not had its parallel. It was not kept in their possession and secreted by them, but handed to a third party to be used as evidence against those four men who boldly offered themselves as a sacrifice for what they deemed to be the nation's wrongs. In the contract the prisoner could not participate, and it is due not only to the prisoner, but to the others that have been murdered, that all the facts connected with the conspiracy should be brought out, and this paper cannot be excluded, except on the most inexorable rule of law. If it were the prisoner's own act it could not be offered in evidence, but it is the act of the conspirators, to the exclusion of the prisoner. The question of the admissibility of this evidence is for the Court. The question whether Surratt was a party to the conspiracy is a question for the jury. How is he to prove that he was not a conspirator except by the agreement signed when he was not there? The first conspiracy, which was to abduct, culminated on the 18th or March, and the prosecution had never brought the parties together again, and the effort now is to fix the prisoner with another conspiracy, made upon the 14th of April, and agreed upon in writing. To this writing the prisoner was not a party, but it was in evidence that he was invited, after the failure of the first conspiracy, to come to Washington and enter into another. Here is that other conspiracy agreed upon, but to which Surratt is not a party; and he (Mr. Bradley) could see no rule that could exclude the evidence.

Mr. Carrington said he did not deem it necessary to say much against the admission of this testimony, for the object was too plain. It was an attempt to offer a paper said to be a copy of one which had been written by one Booth who was not a witness. It was not even an original paper, for the witness says he destroyed that and it was nothing but hearsay evidence, and the evidence of a third party, and he did not suppose for a moment the court would entertain it.

In regard to the unjust imputation cast upon honorable men, that the conspirators tried at the arsenal had been murdered, he would answer that at the proper time and in the proper manner. All who were condemned by the Military Commission met a deserved murderer's death. The prosecution would show to the country that Surratt was the armor-bearer of Booth, a man who was false to his country, false to his Government, and who deserted his mother, and by flight had admitted his guilt.

Mr. Merrick, interrupting, asked Mr. Carrington on what authority he was questioning? He supposed this was a question of law.

Mr. Carrington said he understood these feeble attempts at wit. It was to create laughter, and the same spirit would create a mob if possible. In conclusion, Mr. Carrington argued that the testimony should be excluded.

Judge Fisher ruled that the testimony was inadmissible. It might have been the very object of the conspirators to thus screen some of the parties

THACKERAY'S LECTURES ON THE GEORGES.

GEORGE THE FIRST.

Continued from the last issue of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

That beautiful Aurora von Konigsmarck and her brother are wonderful as types of bygone manners, and strange illustrations of the morals of old days. The Konigsmarcks were descended from an ancient noble family of Brandenburg, a branch of which passed into Sweden, where it enriched itself and produced several mighty men of valor.

The founder of the race was Hans Christof, a famous warrior and plunderer of the Thirty Years' War. One of Hans' sons, Otto, appeared as ambassador at the Court of Louis XIV, and had to make a Swedish speech at his reception before the Most Christian King. Otto was a famous dandy and warrior, but he forgot the speech, and what do you think he did? Far from being disconcerted, he recited a portion of the Swedish Catechism to his Most Christian Majesty and his court, not one of whom understood his lingo with the exception of his own suite, who had to keep their gravity as best they might.

Otto's nephew, Aurora's elder brother, Carl Johann of Konigsmarck, a favorite of Charles II, a beauty, a dandy, a warrior, a rascal of more than ordinary mark, escaped, but deserved being hanged in England for the murder of Tom Thynne of Longleat. He had a little brother in London with him at the time—as great a beauty, as great a dandy, as great a villain as his elder. This lad, Philip of Konigsmarck, also was implicated in the affair; and perhaps it is a pity he ever brought his pretty neck out of it. He went over to Hanover, and was soon appointed colonel of a regiment of H. E. Highness' draccons. In early life he had been page in the Court of Celle; and it was said that he and the pretty Princess Sophia Dorothea, who by this time was married to her cousin George, the electoral prince, had been in love with each other as children. Their loves were now to be renewed, not innocently, and to come to a fearful end.

A biography of George I, by Dr. Doran, has lately appeared, and I confess I am astounded at the verdict which that writer has delivered, and at his acquittal of this most unfortunate lady. That she had a cold, selfish libertine of a husband no one can doubt; but that the bad husband had a bad wife is equally clear. She was married to her cousin for money or convenience, as all princesses were married. She was most beautiful, lively, witty, accomplished: his brutality outraged her; his silence and coldness chilled her; his cruelty insulted her. No wonder she did not love him. How could love be a part of the compact in such a marriage as that? With this unlucky heart to dispose of, the poor creature bestowed it on Philip of Konigsmarck, than whom a greater scamp does not walk the history of the seventeenth century. A hundred and eighty years after the fellow was thrust into his unknown grave, a Swedish professor lights upon a box of letters in the University library at Upsala, written by Philip and Dorothea to each other, and telling their miserable story.

The bewitching Konigswarck had conquered two female hearts in Hanover. Besides the electoral prince's lovely young wife, Sophia Dorothea, Philip had inspired a passion in a hideous old court lady, the Countess of Platen. The princess seems to have pursued him with the fidelity of many years. Heaps of letters followed him on his campaigns, and were answered by the daring adventurer. The princess wanted to fly with him; to quit her odious husband at any rate. She besought her parents to receive her back; had a notion of taking refuge in France and going over to the Catholic religion; had absolutely packed her jewels for flight, and very likely arranged its details with her lover in that last long night's interview, after which Philip of Konigsmarck was seen no more.

Konigsmarck, inflamed with drink—there is scarcely any vice of which, according to his own showing, this gentleman was not a practitioner—had boasted at Dresden of his intimacy with the two Hanoverian ladies—not only with the princess, but with another lady powerful in Hanover. The Countess Platen, the old favorite of the Elector, hated the young electoral princess. The young lady had a lively wit, and constantly made fun of the old one. The princess' jokes were conveyed to the old Platen, just as our idle words are carried about at this present day; and so they hated each other.

The characters in the tragedy, of which the curtain was now about to fall, are about as dark a set as ever eyes rested on. There is the jolly prince, shrewd, selfish, scheming, loving his cups and his ease (I think his good humor makes the tragedy but darker); his princess, who speaks little, but observes all; his old painted Jezebel of a mistress; his son, the electoral prince, shrewd too, quiet, selfish, not ill-humored, and generally silent, except when goaded into fury by the intolerable tongue of his lovely wife; there is poor Sophia Dorothea, with her coquetry and her wrongs, and her passionate attachment to her scamp of a lover, and her wild imprudences, and her insane fidelity, and her furious jealousy regarding her husband (though she loathed and cheated him), and her prodigious falsehoods; and the confidante, of course, into whose hands the letters are slipped; and there is Lothario, finally, than whom, as I have said, one can't imagine a more handsome, wicked, worthless reprobate.

How that perverse fidelity of passion pursues the villain! How madly true the woman is, and how astoundingly she lies! She has bewitched two or three persons who have taken her up, and they won't believe in her wrong. Like Mary of Scotland, she finds adherents ready to conspire for her even in history; and people who have to deal with her are charmed, and fascinated, and bedevilled. How devotedly Miss Strickland has stood by Mary's innocence! Are there not scores of ladies in this audience who persist in it too? Innocent! I remember as a boy how a great party persisted in declaring Caroline of Brunswick was a martyred angel. So was Helen of Greece innocent. She never ran away with Paris, the dangerous young Trojan. Menelaus, her husband, ill used her; and there never was any siege of Troy at all. So was Bluebeard's wife innocent. She never peeped into the closet where the other wives were with their heads off. She never dropped the key, or stained it with blood; and her brothers were quite right in finishing Bluebeard, the cowardly brute! Yes, Caroline of Brunswick was innocent; and Madame Lafarge never poisoned her husband; and Mary of Scotland never blew up hers; and poor Sophia Dorothea was never unfaithful; and Eve never took the apple—it was a cowardly fabrication of the serpent's.

George Louis has been held up to execration as a murderous Bluebeard, whereas the electoral prince had no share in the transaction in which Philip of Konigsmark was scuffled out of this mortal scene. The prince was absent when the catastrophe came. The princess had had a hundred warnings—mild hints from her husband's parents; grim remonstrances from himself—but took no more heed of this advice than such besotted poor wretches do. On the night of Sunday, the 1st of July, 1694, Konigsmarck paid a long visit to the princess, and left her to get ready for flight. Her husband was away at Berlin; her carriages and horses were prepared and ready for the elopement. Meanwhile the spies of Countess Platen had brought the news to their mistress. She went to Ernest Augustus, and procured from the Elector an order for the arrest of the Swede. On the way by which he was to come, four guards were commissioned to take him. He strove to cut his way through the four men, and wounded more than one of them. They fell upon him; cut him down; and, as he was lying wounded on the ground, the countess, his enemy, whom he had betrayed and insulted, came out and beheld him prostrate. He cursed her with his dying lips, and the furious woman stamped upon his mouth with her heel. He was despatched presently; his body burned the next day; and all traces of the man disappeared. The guards who killed him were enjoined silence under severe penalties. The princess was reported to be ill in her apartments, from which she was taken in October of the same year, being then eight-and-twenty years old, and consigned to the castle of Ahlden, where she remained a prisoner for no less than thirty-two years. A separation had been pronounced previously between her and her husband. She was called henceforth the "Princess of Ahlden," and her silent husband no more uttered her name.

Four years after the Konigsmarck catastrophe Ernest Augustus, the first Elector of Hanover, died, and George Louis, his son, reigned in his stead. Sixteen years he reigned in Hanover, after which he became, as we know, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith. The wicked old Countess Platen died in the year 1706. She had lost her sight, but nevertheless the legend says that she constantly saw Konigsmarck's ghost by her wicked old bed. And so there was an end of her.

In the year 1700 the little Duke of Gloucester, the last of poor Queen Anne's children, died, and the folks of Hanover straightway became of prodigious importance in England. The Electress Sophia was declared the next in succession to the English throne. George Louis was created Duke of Cambridge; grand deputations were sent over from our country to Deutschland; but Queen Anne, whose weak heart hankered after her relatives at St. Germain's, never could be got to allow her cousin, the Elector Duke of Cambridge, to come and pay his respects to her Majesty, and take his seat in the House of Peers. Had the Queen lasted a month longer; had the English Tories been as bold and resolute as they were clever and crafty; had the prince whom the nation loved and pitied been equal to his fortune, George Louis had never talked German in St. James' Chapel Royal.

When the crown did come to George Louis he was in no hurry about putting it on. He waited at home for a while; took an affecting farewell of his dear Hanover and Herrenhausen, and set out in the most leisurely manner to ascend "the throne of his ancestor," as he called it in his first speech to Parliament. He brought with him a compact body of Germans, whose society he loved, and whom he kept round the royal person. He had his beautiful German chamberlains; his German secretaries; his negroes, captives of his bow and spear in Turkish wars; his two ugly, elderly German favorites, Mesdames of Kielmansegge and Schulenberg, whom he created respectively Countess of Darlington and Duchess of Kendal. The Duchess was tall and lean of stature, and hence was irreverently nicknamed the Maypole. The Countess was a large sized noblewoman, and this elevated personage was denominated the elephant. Both of these ladies loved Hanover and its delights; clung round the linden trees of the great Herrenhausen avenue, and at first would not quit the place. Schulenberg, in fact, could not come on account of her debts; but, finding the Maypole would not come, the elephant packed up her trunk and slipped out of Hanover, unwieldy as she was. On this the Maypole straightway put herself in motion, and followed her beloved George Louis. One seems to be speaking of Captain Macheath, and Polly and Lucy. The King we had selected; the courtiers who came in his train; the English nobles who came to welcome him, and on many of whom the shrewd old cynic turned his back—I protest it is a wonderful satirical picture! I am a citizen waiting at Greenwich pier, say, and crying hurrah for King George, and yet I can scarcely keep my countenance and help laughing at the enormous absurdity of this event!

Here we are, all on our knees. Here is the Archbishop of Canterbury prostrating himself to the head of his Church, with Kielmansegge and Schulenberg with their ruddled cheeks grinning behind the Defender of the Faith. Here is my Lord Duke of Marlborough kneeling too, the greatest warrior of all times; he who betrayed King William—betrayed King James II—betrayed Queen Anne—betrayed England to the French, the Elector to the Pretender, the Pretender to the Elector; and here are my Lords Oxford and Bolingbroke, the latter of whom has just tripped up the heels of the former, and, if a month's more time had been allowed him, would have had King James at Westminster. The great Whig gentlemen made their bows and conges with proper decorum and ceremony; but yonder keen old schemer knows the value of their loyalty. "Loyalty," he must think, "as applied to me—it is absurd! There are fifty nearer heirs to the throne than I am. I am but an accident, and you fine Whig gentlemen take me for your own sake, not mine. You Tories hate me; you archbishop, smirking on your knees, and prating about heaven, you know I don't care a fig about your Thirty-nine Articles, and can't understand a word of your stupid sermons. You, my Lords Bolingbroke and Oxford—you know you were conspiring against me a month ago; and you, my Lord Duke of Marlborough—you would sell me, or any man else, if you found your advantage in it. Come, my good Melusina, come, my honest Sophia, let us go into my private room, and have some oysters and some Rhine wine, and some pipes afterwards; let us make the best of our situation; let us take what we can get, and leave these bawling, lying English to shout, and fight, and cheat in their own way!"

If Swift had not been committed to the statesmen of the losing side, what a fine satirical picture we might have had of that general *sauve qui peut* among the Tory party! How mum the Tories became; how the House of Lords and House of Commons chopped round; and how decorously the majorities welcomed King George!

Bolingbroke making his last speech in the House of Lords, pointed out the shame of peerage where several lords concurred to condemn in one general vote all that they had approved in former Parliaments by many particular resolutions. And so their conduct was shameful. St. John had the best of the argument but the worst of the vote. Bad times were come for him. He talked philosophy and professed innocence. He courted retirement, and was ready to meet persecution; but, hearing that honest Mat Prior, who had been recalled from Paris, was about to peach regarding the past transactions, the philosopher bolted, and took that magnificent head of his out of the ugly reach of the axe. Oxford, the lazy and good humored, had more courage, and awaited the storm at home. He and Mat Prior both had lodgings in the Tower, and both brought their heads safe out of that dangerous menagerie. When Atterbury was carried off to the same den a few years afterwards, and it was asked what next should be done with him? "Done with him? Fling him to the lions!" Cadogan, said Marlborough's lieutenant. But the British lion of those days did not care much for drinking the blood of peaceful peers and poets, or crunching the bones of bishops. Only four men were executed in London for the rebellion of 1715, and twenty-two in Lancashire. Above a thousand taken in arms submitted to the King's mercy, and petitioned to be transported to his Majesty's colonies in America. I have heard that their descendants took the Loyalist side in the disputes which arose sixty years after. It is pleasant to find that a friend of ours, worthy Dick Steele, was for letting off the rebels with their lives.

As one thinks of what might have been, how amusing the speculation is! We know how the doomed Scottish gentlemen came out at Lord Mar's summons, mounted the white cockade, that has been a flower of sad poetry ever since, and rallied round the Stuart standard at Braemar. Mar, with 8000 men, and but 1500 opposed to him, might have driven the enemy over the Tweed, and taken possession of the whole of Scotland, but that the Pretender's duke did not venture to move when the day was his own. Edinburgh Castle might have been in King James' hands, but then the men who were to escalade it staid to drink his health at the tavern, and arrived two hours too late at the rendezvous under the castle wall. There was sympathy enough in the town—the projected attack seems to have been known there—Lord Mahon quotes Sinclair's account of a gentleman not concerned, who told Sinclair that he was in a house that evening where eighteen of them were drinking—as the facetious landlady said, "powdering their hair" for the attack of the castle. Suppose they had not stopped to powder their hair? Edinburgh Castle, and town, and all Scotland were King James'. The north of England rises, and marches over Barnet Heath upon London. Wyndham is up in Somersetshire, Packington in Worcestershire, and Vivian in Cornwall. The Elector of Hanover and his hideous mistresses pack up the plate, and perhaps the crown jewels in London, and are off, via Harwich and Helvoetsluys, for dear old Deutschland. The King—God save him!—lands at Dover, with tumultuous applause; shouting multitudes, roaring cannon, the Duke of Marlborough weeping tears of joy, and all the bishops kneeling in the mud. In a few years mass is said in St. Paul's; matins and vespers are sung in York Minster; and Dr. Swift is turned out of his stall and deanery house at St. Patrick's to give place to Father Domenic, from Salamanca. All these changes were possible then, and once thirty years afterwards—all this we might have had but for the *pulveris exigui jactu*, that little toss of powder for the hair which the Scotch conspirators stopped to take at the tavern.

You understand the distinction I would draw between history—of which I do not aspire to be an expounder—and manners and life such as these sketches would describe. The rebellion breaks out in the north; its story is before you in a hundred volumes, in none more fairly than in the excellent narrative of Lord Mahon. The clans are up in Scotland; Derwentwater, Nithisdale, and Forster are in arms in Northumberland—these are matters of history, for which you are referred to the due chroniclers. The Guards are set to watch the streets and prevent the people wearing white roses. I read presently of a couple of soldiers almost flogged to death for wearing oak boughs in their hats on the 29th of May—another badge of the beloved Stuarts. It is with these we have to do rather than with the marches and battles of the armies to which the poor fellows belonged—with statesmen, and how they looked and how they lived, rather than with measures of state, which belong to history alone. For example, at the close of the old Queen's reign, it is known the Duke of Marlborough left the kingdom—after what menaces, after what prayers, lies, bribes offered, taken, refused, accepted; after what dark doubling and tacking, let history, if she can or dare, say. The Queen dead, who so eager to return as my lord duke? Who shouts God save the King! so lustily as the great conqueror of Blenheim and Malplaquet! (By the way, he will send over some more money for the Pretender yet on the sly.) Who lays his hand on his blue ribbon, and lifts his eyes more gracefully to heaven than this hero? He makes a quasi-triumphal entrance into London, by Temple Bar, in his enormous gilt coach—and the enormous gilt coach breaks down somewhere by Chancery lane, and his Highness is obliged to get another. There it is we have him. We are with the mob in the crowd, not with the great folks in the procession. We are not the Historic Muse, but her ladyship's attendant, tale-bearer—*valet de chambre*—for whom no man is a hero; and, as yonder one steps from his carriage to the next handy conveyance, we take the number of the hack; we look all over at his stars, ribbon, embroidery; we think within ourselves, O you unlathomable schemer! O you warrior invincible! O you beautiful smiling Judas! What master would you not kiss or betray? What traitor's head, blackening on the spikes on yonder gate, ever hatched a tithe of the treason which has worked under your periwig?

We have brought our George to London city, and if we would behold its aspect, may see it in Hogarth's lively perspective of Cheapside, or read it in a hundred contemporary books which paint the manners of that age. Our dear old *Spectator* looks smiling upon these streets, with their innumerable signs, and describes them with his charming humor. "Our streets are filled with Blue Boars, Black Swans, and Red Lions, not to mention Flying Pigs and Hogs in Armor, with other creatures more extraordinary than any in the deserts of Africa." A few of these quaint old figures still remain in London town. You may still see there, and over its old hotel in Ludgate Hill, the Bell Sauvage, to whom the *Spectator* so pleasantly alludes in that paper; and who was, probably no other than the sweet American Pocahontas, who rescued from death the daring Captain Smith. There is the Lion's Head, down whose jaws the *Spectator's* own letters were passed; and over a great banker's in Fleet street, the effigy of the wallet which the founder of the firm bore when he came to London a country boy. People this street, so ornamented with crowds of swinging chairmen, with servants bawling to clear the way, with Mr. Dean in his cassock, his lackey marching before him; or Mrs. Dinah in her sack, tripping to chapel, her footboy carrying her ladyship's great prayer book; with itinerant tradesmen singing their hundred cries (I remember forty years ago, as a boy in London city, a score of cheery, familiar cries that are silent now). Fancy the beaux thronging to the chocolate-houses, tapping their snuff-boxes as they issue thence, their periwigs appearing over the red curtains. Fancy Sacharissa beckoning and smiling from the upper windows, and a crowd of soldiers brawling and bustling at the door—gentlemen of the Life Guards, clad in scarlet, with blue facings, and laced with gold at the seams; gentlemen of the Horse Grenadiers, in their caps of sky blue cloth, with the garter embroidered in front in gold and silver; men of the Halberdiers, in their long red coats, as bluff Harry left them, with their ruffs and velvet flat caps. Perhaps the King's Majesty himself is going to St. James' as we pass. If he is going to Parliament, he is in his coach-and-eight, surrounded by his guards and the high officers of his crown. Otherwise his Majesty only uses a chair, with six footmen walking before, and six yeomen of the guard at the sides of the sedan. The officers in waiting follow the King in coaches. It must be rather slow work.

Our *Spectator* and *Tatler* are full of delightful glimpses of the town life of those days. In the company of that charming guide we may go to the opera, the comedy, the puppet-show, the auction, even the cock-pit; we can take boat at Temple Stairs, and accompany Sir Roger de Coverley and Mr. Spectator to Spring Garden—it will be called Vauxhall a few years hence, when Hogarth will paint for it. Would you not like to step back into the past, and be introduced to Mr. Addison?—not the Right Honorable Joseph Addison, Esq., George I's Secretary of State, but to the delightful painter of contemporary manners; the man who, when in good humor himself, was the pleasantest companion in all England. I should like to go into Lockit's with him, and drink a bowl along with Sir R. Steele (who has just been knighted by King George, and who does not happen to have any money to pay his share of the reckoning). I should not care to follow Mr. Addison to his Secretary's office in Whitehall. There we get into politics. Our business is pleasure, and the town and the coffee-house, and the theatre, and the Mall. Delightful Spectator! kind friend of leisure hours! happy companion! true Christian gentleman! how much greater, better you are than the King Mr. Secretary kneels to!

You can have foreign testimony about Old World London, if you like, and my before quoted friend, Charles Louis, Baron de Pollnitz, will conduct us to it. "A man of sense," says he, "or a fine gentleman, is never at a loss for company in London; and this is the way the latter passes his time. He rises late, puts on a frock, and, leaving his sword at home, takes his cane, and goes where he pleases. The park is commonly the place where he walks, because 'tis the Exchange for men of quality. 'Tis the same thing as the Tuileries of Paris, only the park has a certain beauty of simplicity which cannot be described. The grand walk is called the Mall; is full of people at every hour of the day, but especially at morning and evening, when their majesties often walk with the royal family, who are attended only by a half-a-dozen yeomen of the guard, and permit all persons to walk at the same time with them. The ladies and gentlemen always appear in rich dresses; for the English, who, twenty years ago, did not wear gold lace but in their army, are now bedaubed as much as the French. I speak of persons of quality; for the citizen still contents himself with a suit of fine cloth, a good hat and wig, and fine linen. Everybody is well clothed here, and even the beggars don't make so ragged an appearance as they do elsewhere." After our friend, the man of quality, has had his morning or undress walk in the Mall, he goes home to dress, and then saunters to some coffee-house or chocolate-house frequented by the persons he would see. "For 'tis a rule with the English to go once a day, at least, to houses of this sort, where they talk of business and news, read the papers, and often look at one another without opening their lips. And 'tis very well they are so mute; for were they all as talkative as people of other nations, the coffee-houses would be intolerable, and there would be no hearing what one man said where they are so many. The chocolate-house in St. James' street, where I go every morning to pass away the time, is always so full that a man can scarce turn about in it."

Delightful as London city was, King George I liked to be out of it as much as ever he could; and when there, passed all his time with his Germans. It was with them as with Blucher, one hundred years afterwards, when the bold old reiter looked down from St. Paul's and sighed out, "Was for Plunder!" The German women plundered; the German secretaries plundered; the German cooks and intendents plundered; and even Mustaph and Mahomet, the German negroes, had a share of the booty. Take what you can get was the old monarch's maxim. He was not a lofty monarch, certainly; he was not a patron of the fine arts; but he was not a hypocrite, he was not revengeful, he was not extravagant. Though a despot in Hanover, he was a moderate ruler in England. His aim was to leave it to itself as much as possible, and to live out of it as much as he could. His heart was in Hanover. When taken ill on his last journey, as he was passing through Holland, he thrust his livid head out of the coach window, and gasped out "Osnaburg, Osnaburg!" He was more than fifty years of age when he came among us: we took him because we wanted him, because he served our turn; we laughed at his uncouth German ways, and sneered at him. He took our loyalty for what it was worth; laid hands on what money he could; kept us assuredly from Popery and wooden shoes. I, for one, would have been on his side in those days. Cynical and selfish as he was, he was better than a king out of St. Germain's, with the French King's orders in his pocket, and a swarm of Jesuits in his train.

The Fates are supposed to interest themselves about royal personages, and so this one had omens and prophecies specially regarding him. He was said to be much disturbed at a prophecy that he should die very soon after his wife; and sure enough, pallid Death having seized upon the luckless princess in her castle at Ahlden, presently pounced upon H. M. King George I, in his travelling chariot, on the Hanover road. What postilion can outride that pale horseman? It is said George promised one of his left-handed widows to come to her after death, if leave were granted to him to revisit the glimpses of the moon; and soon after his demise, a great raven actually flying or hopping in at the Duchess of Kendal's window at Twickenham, she chose to imagine the King's spirit inhabited these plumes, and took special care of her sable visitor. Affecting metempsychosis—funereal royal bird! How pathetic is the idea of the duchess weeping over it! When this chaste addition to our English aristocracy died, all her jewels, her plate, her plunder, went over to her relations in Hanover. I wonder whether her heirs took the bird, and whether it is still flapping its wings over Herrenhausen?

The days are over in England of that strange religion of king worship, when priests flattered princes in the temple of God; when servility was held to be the ennobling duty; when beauty and youth tried eagerly for royal favor; and woman's shame was held to be no dishonor. Mended morals and mended manners, in courts and people, are among the priceless consequences of the freedom which George I came to rescue and secure. He kept his compact with his English subjects; and, if he escaped no more than other men and monarchs from the vices of his age, at least we may thank him for preserving and transmitting the liberties of ours. In our free air, royal and humble homes have alike been purified; the Truth, the birthright of high and low among us, which quite fearlessly judges our greatest personages, can only speak of them now in words of respect and regard. There are stains in the portrait of the first George, and traits in it which none of us need admire; but among the nobler features are justice, courage, moderation—and these we may recognize ere we turn the picture to the wall.

[To be continued in our next issue.]

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK,
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND,

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING
BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
NO. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,
SEASONED WALNUT,
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 40 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.
6 1 rp

U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,
NOS. 24, 26, AND 28 S. FIFTEENTH ST.,
ESLER & BRO., Proprietors.
ways on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber, at low prices.
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.
Newels, Balusters, Bracket and Wood Mouldings.
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.
Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.
BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, and WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12

F. H. WILLIAMS,
Seventeenth and Spring Garden.
BUILDING LUMBER
AND HARD WOODS. [5 15 wam3m

J. C. PERKINS.
LUMBER MERCHANT.
Successor to S. Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE
PITKIN & CO.
AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, BAGS, ETC.
If you want an extra Awning very cheap, let our awning makers take the measure, and make it from a lot of 1500 hospital tents, lately purchased by us, many of which are entirely new, and of the best 12 ounce duck. Also, Government Saddles and Harness of all kinds, etc. PITKIN & CO.,
6 8 3m Nos. 327 and 329 North FRONT Street.

PATENT WIRE WORK
FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS, GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC
COAL SCREENS, FOURDRINIER WIRES, ETC
Manufactured by
EL. WALKER & SONS,
2 27 6m No. 11 N. SIXTH Street

WILLIAM S. GRANT
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 37 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 24

FINANCIAL

NOTICE

TO THE HOLDERS

OF

OVERDUE LOANS

OF THE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Holders of the following Loans of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania can receive payment (principal and interest) by presenting them at the FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, on and after MAY 20, 1867:—

Loan of March 24, 1828, due December 1, 1853.
Loan of April 22, 1829, due December 1, 1854.
Loan of April 16, 1845, due August 1, 1855.
Loan of March 21, 1831, due July 1, 1856.

All of the above Loans will cease to draw interest after August 1, 1867.

JOHN W. GEARY,
GOVERNOR.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
AUDITOR-GENERAL.
WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,
5 1 wfm3t STATE TREASURER.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & Co.,
NOS. 113 AND 114 S. THIRD ST., PHILA.
Dealers in all Government Securities,
OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [6 24 3m

7 3-10s,
ALL SERIES,
CONVERTED INTO
Five-Twenties of 1865,
JANUARY AND JULY,
WITHOUT CHARGE.
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
10 2 rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 16 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 2 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK
ORDERS FOR STOCKS AND GOLD EXECUTED IN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK 1 12

7 3-10s—SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO THE NEW
5-20s.
BONDS DELIVERED AT ONCE.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED at highest market rates.
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
3 12 NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

PAINTING.
THOMAS A. FAHY,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
(Late Fahy & Bro.)
No. 31 North THIRD Street,
Above Market.
OLD BRICK FRONTS done up, and made to look equal to the finest press brick. Samples at the shop. City and country trade solicited. All orders by Post promptly attended to. 4 19 fmw

GARDNER & FLEMING,
COACH MAKERS,
NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing. 5 30 6m

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
3 3 GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

AMERICAN WATCHES.
W. W. CASSIDY,
NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
PHILADELPHIA
ASKS ATTENTION TO HIS
VARIED AND EXTENSIVE STOCK
OF
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
AND
SILVER-WARE.
Customers may be assured that none but the best articles, at reasonable prices, will be sold at his store. A fine assortment of
PLATED-WARE CONSTANTLY ON HAND
WATCHES and JEWELRY carefully repaired. All orders by mail promptly attended to. [4 10 wam3m

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
Diamond Dealers and Jewellers,
NO. 802 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA
Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large and handsome assortment of
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE,
ETC. ETC.
ICE PITCHERS in great variety.
A large assortment of small STUDS, for eyelet holes, just received.
WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and guaranteed. 5 1 p

WATCHES, JEWELRY.
W. W. CASSIDY,
NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable
FOR BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16

G. RUSSELL & CO.,
NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
FINE WATCHES,
FRENCH CLOCKS,
GOLD JEWELRY, AND
8 26 SOLID SILVER WARE.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
8 1 SOLID SILVER WARE

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
Manufacturers of
Gold and Silver Watch Cases,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
WATCHES.
Office—No. 12 South SIXTH Street,
Manufactory—No. 22 South FIFTH Street,
4 3 PHILADELPHIA.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
The Estate of WILLIMAN WHILLDIN, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of WILLIAM M. FARR, Administrator of the Estate of Captain WILMON WHILLDIN, deceased, under letters granted by the Register of Wills, of Philadelphia, May 28, 1866, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, the 23d day of July, inst., 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 118 South SIXTH Street, second story, in the city of Philadelphia. EGBERT NICHOLS,
7 12 fmw 5t Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of MARGARET SCANLON, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JOHN O'BYRNE, Administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of MARGARET SCANLON, late of the county of Philadelphia, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of July, 1867, at 3½ o'clock P. M., at the office of John O'Byrne, Esq., No. 514 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
7 12 fmw5t GEORGE W. BAUGH, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JOHN TURNER, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of HUGH GAMBLE, surviving Executor of the last will and testament of JOHN TURNER, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of July, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 118 S. SIXTH Street, in the City of Philadelphia.
7 12 fmw5t 2 A. ATWOOD GRACE, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JOHN R. WORRELL, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of WILLIAM T. LOWBER, SAMUEL F. FISHER, and FREDERICK S. PREPPER, surviving Executors of the last will and testament of JOHN R. WORRELL, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, the 29th day of July, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, S. E. corner SIXTH and WALNUT Streets, in the city of Philadelphia.
7 10 wlm5t* W. J. McELROY, Auditor.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM PRICE, DECEASED.—Letters Testamentary to the Estate of WILLIAM PRICE, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them without delay, to
JOSEPH B. NEVINS,
No. 207 MARKET Street,
MARY PRICE,
No. 1520 FRANKLIN Street,
Or to her Attorney, CHARLES H. MASSON,
6 19 w6t* No. 329 N. SIXTH Street.

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE,
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Book cases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.
P. F. GUSTINE,
6 28 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

COMING WONDERS EXPECTED BETWEEN 1867 AND 1875. Explaining the Future Literal Fulfilment of the Seals, Trumpets, Vials, and other Prophecies of Revelations and Daniel, within the Final Seven Years; commencing with a Napoleonic-Judaic Septennial Covenant for the National Restoration of the Jews; subsequent Extensive Revivals of Religion; the First-fruits Ascension of 144,000 Translated Christians; the Latter-day Wars, Famines, Pestilences, and Earthquakes; Fiery Ordeal of Britain and America; the Great Tribulation and Anti-Christian Persecution for three and a half years—The Slaughter of the Witnesses—The Second Ascension of Innumerable Christians—The Closing Conflict at Armageddon—The Personal Reign of Christ on Earth for a thousand years. By Rev. M. Baxter. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

A New York critic, on whose judgment we can place some reliance, solemnly assures us that "no man can read this work through and remain sane." So in order to avoid so dire a catastrophe as idiocy, we have only read portions of the book, and the portions read justify the kindly warning of our New York brother. Looking at the works of St. John and of Mr. Baxter, another reviewer asserts that "we are placed in a dilemma from which there is no escape: either St. John or the Rev. Mr. Baxter had a screw loose." And we really do not see that any other alternative can be submitted to the intelligent reader. If Mr. Baxter writes for intelligent inhabitants of Kirkbride's, he has furnished them with a literature which can be read with equal interest at all times. There is no necessity for lucid intervals. When the phrenzy is in the head, the work is as clear as in the calmer moments. As to any one not inspired by *non compos*, it is too much by far; "such knowledge is too high for me, I cannot attain unto it." When the reader first opens the book, he sees a sight which makes his soul recoil in terror. A dozen villanous wood-cuts act as a preface. If he escapes safely the Macedonian ram, which is in the act of committing suicide over a precipice; the woman and the dragon, the latter being only imaginable in a man who is addicted to the "rams;" the seals, which consist of various equestrian exercises, the phials held by female forms executing a light fantastic *pas* in the air, the ten-horned beast, with the dome of the capitol at Washington in the distance, and a series of trumpets, strangely resembling walking sticks—if, we say, he escapes all these and dies in his bed, he is a hero worthy of a crown.

The great aim of the work appears to be an effort to connect Louis Napoleon and Anti-Christ, and to wind up the affairs of the world in or about the year 1875. Now the reason the Emperor is Anti-Christ is mixed up with the number 666. This opinion was held by "forty writers," which we take on Mr. Baxter's word. We let the author connect Napoleon with the —— for himself:—

"The name of Louis Napoleon in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, contains 666, which is foretold in Rev. xiii, 18, to be the number of the Wild Beast's name. *Louis* in Latin is *Ludovicus*, and *L* 50 plus *u* 5 plus *d* 500 plus *o* 0 plus *v* 5 plus *i* 1 plus *c* 100 plus *u* 5 plus *s* 0 — 666. Again, the Greek dative of *Napoleon* is *Napoleonti*, and *N* 50 plus *a* 1 plus *p* 80 plus *o* 70 plus *l* 30 plus *e* 5 plus *o* 70 plus *n* 50 plus *t* 300 plus *i* 10 — 666. It is in this inscriptive form of the dative case that the Emperor Napoleon's name is to be written on temples, shrines, and his worshippers' hands and foreheads. (Rev. xiii, 16, 17; Acts xvii, 23.) A permissible Greek form for *Louis Napoleon* (*Lois Napoleon*), also gives 666 as the sum of its letters. Furthermore, in Hebrew, the words *Louis Napoleon Buonaparte* make up altogether 666. There clearly appears also to be a radical identity between the words *Napoleon* and *Apollyon* or *Apoleon* in one of its Greek forms—the predicted name of the last Head of the Roman Empire in Rev. ix, 11, the letter N prefixed to *apoleon* being an abbreviation for *Nai*, the Greek for *verily* or *truly;* thus *Napoleon* means *truly Apollyon.*"

All of which is doubtless very convincing to the reader, but why the Latin of Louis should be taken instead of the Greek, and why the dative case must be selected instead of the nominative, and why all of the name is used once and only part of it at another time, is rather mysterious. Probably we are not to be let into the secrets of the *inter penetralia*, from which we are to be excluded.

The reason why the world is to come to an end in 1875 is also conclusive. From Daniel, it seems that the world is to exist 1260 from the "Primary fulfilment;" new add 1260 to 534–8, the date of the Justinian edict (?), will be 1794, which is the first period. Now from this time till the sixth vial begins to dry up the Euphrates, which for the sake of perspicuity we will suppose to mean the Turkish Empire—though we see no good cause for such a supposition—is 30 years, which brings us down to 1824–8. Now, 2300 years from the seventh year of Artaxerxes, the Holy Land will commence to be cleared, so that it was commenced to be cleared in 1844–7. The reason we have not heard of it is probably because the contractors are not hard at work, and have made but little progress. Then supposing the 42 months mentioned in Revelation to mean 1260 years, by adding 1260 to the date of the decree of Phocas (?) in 606–13, we have 1866–73, which exactly corresponds with 360 years plus 1517 A. D. (date of the Reformation in Germany), all to 4 years. So that we may exist until 1877, but probably will not. It is not safe to feel sure about it after 1873. From this the reader will doubtless feel alarmed, but the days of the "sterile primetary" are numbered.

If the calamities depicted by the Rev. Mr. Baxter are really in store for the earth during the next ten years, we would advise all our readers "to shuffle of this mortal coil" with a bare bodkin, and thus escape unheard-of tortures. From a list of about 666 we select one, which is rather the mildest of any mentioned. It is the visitation of demon scorpion locusts:

"The supernatural character of the scorpion-locusts, that are to come out of the smoke of the bottomless pit, is sufficiently evidenced by the fact, that they are seduously to avoid killing a single individual, or injuring the trees or grass or any green thing, although ordinary locusts voraciously devour every green thing and particle of vegetation within their reach. There seems in fact no doubt but that these scorpion-locusts are evil spirits permitted to assume such a shape, and to return from hell to earth for these five months, in order to torment the AntiChristian apostates. This was the opinion of high authorities in the Primitive Church, as is stated by the learned Dr. Todd, who himself maintains this view, in common with Cornelius a Lapide and Andreas, Bishop of Cesarea in A. D. 600, who gave it as the opinion of older commentators. J. Kelly, Zippel, and other modern expositors hold the same view.

"The errand of tormenting mankind is perfectly congenial and natural to the malignant, cruel, and merciless character of the lost spirits of hell. There can indeed be no question but that legions of demon spirits even now invisibly roam about the earth, and injure people, but these will be a particular class of infernal satanic spirits, coming up in visible form from the bottomless pit, and capacitated for torturing their victims with the most painful of all stings—that of the scorpion. Its painful effect is thus described in Dioscorides, Book iii, caput 7:—

"'When the scorpion has stung any one, the place becomes inflamed and hardened, it reddens by tension, and is painful by intervals, being now chilly, now burning. The pain soon rises high and rages sometimes more, sometimes less. A sweating succeeds, attended by a shivering and trembling; the extremities become cold; the groin swells; the hair stands on end; the visage becomes pale, and throughout the skin there is the sensation of perpetual pricking, as if by needles.'"

If we believed these 666 horrors, we should certainly cheat the scorpion-locusts of one victim, at all events.

But with all this show of madness on the part of the Rev. Mr. Baxter, we occasionally have a dreadful suspicion that it is not all phrenzy, but that there is a method in it which savors of the filthy lucre. Thus, after explaining with great clearness the little spirit of the second horn, and shown it, like everything else, to mean Louis Napoleon, we find the following paragraph savoring of gain:—

"Believers in these views will find the pamphlets—*The Coming Battle* (32 pages, 2d.) and the twenty-cent abridgment of the Napoleon treatise (96 pages)—very useful for distribution in their respective neighborhoods. It may also be mentioned that as it is the author's aims to send gratuitously one or other of these pamphlets to as many ministers as possible, especially in country places and distant colonies where such information is not easily obtainable, *and particularly during the present postal facilities for spreading information, before they are greatly impeded by approaching wars and revolutions;* with this object, *any sum of money can be sent to him*, Post-office Box No. 1199, Philadelphia, for the gratis circulation of these prophetic works, by persons who may wish thus to help in disseminating these views." On which a contemporary remarks:—"Perhaps people may be caught sending 'any sum of money' to Box 1199, but we rather think it would be somewhere near their *tenth horn.*"

We rather think that any such donators would be afflicted with a verdancy in the corner of their eyes. In concluding our notice of this truly valuable publication, we can only express the hope that Louis Napoleon will not suddenly die; for if he should, the edifice composed of 666 stones would be shaken to its foundation, and the whole series of satisfactory calculations fall to the ground.

MY GIFT, AND OTHER POEMS. By Cyrus Elder. N. Tibbals & Co., New York. Philadelphia Agent: D. Ashmead.

The poems published as issuing from the pen of Mr. Cyrus Elder we think must have been written by "Gifted Hopkins," whose style is made familiar to us in "The Guardian Angel" of Dr. Holmes. He possesses that rhythm without sense, that jingle without intelligence, in which Hopkins excelled. Mr. Elder plagarizes his metres from other poets; he gives us no new figures, but certainly selects rather peculiar subjects for poetic rhapsody. Thus the effusion from which the work derives its title commences:—

"A fairy dame, when I was born,
Or kind or cruel, she was wise,
Took magic ointment in her palm,
And touched one of my eyes.

"Thenceforward through my life I wear
Two eyes endowed with different sight;
Two visions haunt me everywhere,
Diverse—nor know I which is right."

This is the first occasion we ever heard a poet glory in his misfortune, or address his muse to an affliction of his eyes. Poor fellow! He evidently tries to be cheerful under the obliquity of vision with which nature has cursed him, and tries to impute his cross-eyes to a good fairy. Well, we hope he is reconciled to his affliction; but really, it would be better to write on the leaves and flowers than to select an ocular subject. But *de gustibus non disputandum.*

Occasionally, however, the spirit carries the writer into a high mountain, and reveals unto him things doubtless beautiful, but which are rather mysterious to us when communicated in verse. Thus the origin of our late civil war is rather curiously expressed, and the aim of the struggle presented in a new light:—

"At length the whirligig of time,
Swung purposeless by idiot hands,
Brought strange confusion in the lands,
God waiting to close all in rhyme."

Not as clear as the "pebbly brook" of which Mr. Elder is so fond!

The following cheerful ditty is denominated "a song." Whether it is intended to be set to music is rather doubtful. If we rightly penetrate its meaning, which is not settled to our mind, we are not inclined to be merry over the prospect, for the "I" here does not appear to know himself.

"I am not I—I seek myself in vain,
And know not what I ask—this is my pain.
Death shall unbridle all.

"Thou art thyself—thou hast no part in me;
Thou art thyself, and I am naught to thee,
Then welcome Death."

While so far we have had only to condemn the volume, yet we find under the decidedly disagreeable title of "A Tragical Tale" a very prettily told episode of the war—by far the best of all the contents of the book, and one which leads us to hope for better things from Mr. Elder in the future. It is told with touching simplicity; and that it should have been thrust in the extreme rear, among the most modest of the productions, seems to argue badly for the writer's critical taste. To a great extent it redeems the volume. Without designing to volunteer or obtrude our opinion, we would suggest that "Atlas" and "Asgand," and all mythological and historical improbabilities, be discarded, and that if the author will devote himself to the simple, and leave the mysterious and high-fancied alone, he would really write poetry sensible and pathetic, and not, like many of his present essays, ridiculous.

APPLETON'S HAND-BOOK OF NORTHERN TRAVEL. By Edward H. Hall. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Philadelphia Agent: J. K. Simon, No. 33 South Sixth street.

The conveniently bound volume before us consists of a series of directions as to the routes, hotels, and distances concerning the various points of interest to which a summer tourist would naturally wish to go. It is evidently written with a conscientious determination to speak fairly of the hotels, and can, we think, be relied upon in any of the assertions which it makes. It is filled with excellent maps of the different States and routes, and seems to us a very useful companion. Of course it does not come up to the ideal standard of a guide-book. It is not "Murray's." But for all that it is extremely convenient to have it at your side, and we recommend it to those who meditate a jaunt through the mountains and lakes of the Northern States.

ELLEN: A POEM FOR THE TIMES. New York: G. W. Carleton. Philadelphia Agent: D. Ashmead.

If we desired to sum up all the merits of "Ellen" in a few words, we would state that it contains exactly twelve hundred and ninety-six lines, consisting as it does of eighty-one verses of sixteen lines each. It lays claim to popularity on no other grounds. It is written in an extremely vague style, many of its metaphors and figures being so far drawn, or so badly expressed, that we fail to see the significance. Thus the opening lines:—

"A sunny brook, on whose clean floor the
stones
Sparkle unstained, that suddenly befoul,
Deep at its forest-head, putrescent bones
Thrust there by murder done beneath night's
cowl
On trustful travellers, whose unpitied moans,
Heard but in Heaven, were married to the
howl
Of wolves—the brooklet's laughing life bedimmed,
Its glad pellucid pools with poison brimmed."

This sentence continues without a full stop for fifty-three lines, when the first period in the poem appears. The whole production is crude in the extreme, and, we regret to say, does not display any indication that may lead us to expect better things from the same pen in the future.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY Railroad at Brazos Santiago, Texas.—Office Chief Quartermaster Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La., July 9, 1867.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., August 10, 1867, for the purchase of all the right, title and interest of the United States in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.

The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water stations, turn-tables, bridges, etc., the railroad materials, the supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling stock, cars, machinery, and other equipment, as follows:—

9½ miles Railroad Track.
2 Turn-Tables.
25,000 pounds Railroad Chairs.
500 Cross Ties.
9,560 pounds Railroad Iron.
4 Railroad Frogs and Switch Stands.
1 Locomotive and Tender (named "Western").
8 Flat Cars.
2 Hand Cars.
2 Push Cars.
586 pounds Car Springs.
2 Crow Feet.
4 Spike Mauls.
1 Track Gauge.
1 Fire Tongs.
1 Railroad Depot Building.
1 Foreman's Quarters.
1 T Wharf.
157 pounds American Packing.
55 pounds Jute Packing.
20 feet Rubber Hose.
1 Douglas Pump.
2 Water Casks.
1 Feed Pipe.
1 Cistern.
2 Office Desks.
1 Cooking Stove.
1 Stove.
4 Claw Bars.
2 Shackle Bars.
1 Lantern.
2 Signal Lanterns.
2 Grind Stones.
2 Padlocks.
1 Turning Lathe.
8 Spades.
45 Shovels.
3 sets Carpenters' Tools.
2 Water Buckets.
2 Jackscrews and Levers.
8 Anvils.
7 Bellows.
2 Pinch Bars.
1 Cold Chisel.
2 Blacksmiths' Hammers.
8 Sledge Hammers.
15 Hammer Handles.
2 Spike Punches.
1 set Blacksmiths' Tools.
6 Blacksmiths' Tongs.
2 Vises.
1 Cross-cut Saw.
173 Pick Axes.
24 Pick Axe Handles.
4 Square Brasses.
2 Stuffing Boxes.
1 Brass Faucet.
1 Hose Nozzle.

The sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States.

This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.

The route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.

The road already completed saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. The road is five feet gauge, good ties, T rail, and full spiked.

The property may be inspected on application to Captain C. H. Hoyt, A. Q. M., Brownsville, Texas, and any information desired may be obtained from that officer, or from the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La.

A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies whenever required, at rates not to exceed those paid by the United States to other railroad companies in the Fifth Military District.

The terms of payment accepted will be those considered the most favorable to the Government.

Ten per cent. cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance of proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for the purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed "Brev. Lieut.-Col. A. J. McGonnigle, A. Q. M. U. S. Army, office Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La."

A. J. McGONNIGLE,
Brev. Lieut.-Col. and A. Q. M. U. S. Army,
7 17 15t in charge of office.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR WOOD.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16, 1867.

Sealed Proposals are invited and will be received at this office until July 30, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purchase of about 10,000 CORDS OF WOOD, now lying at the Government Woodyard, at Alexandria, Va.

Bids for 1000 cords, with the privilege of the lot, are invited, but for an amount less than 1000 cords bids will not be entertained.

Proposals must be plainly marked "Proposals for Wood," and be addressed to the undersigned.

Fifteen days will be allowed parties to remove their purchases.

Bidders will state their full name and post office address, and will be notified by letter of the acceptance of their bids.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids that may be considered objectionable.

Payment in Government funds is required upon the acceptance of the bid.

CHARLES H. TOMPKINS,
7 17 10t Brevet Brig. General Depot Quartermaster.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, May 6, 1867.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:05 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc., etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna Trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Pottstown at 6:20 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 6:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 8:45 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:45 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1:30 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M., Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M., Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:20 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Pottsville and all way stations. Leaves Pottsville at 7:00 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 5:00 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., and 5:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6:10 A. M. and 1:00 P. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST

Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 5 and 8 P. M. passing Reading at 1:00 A. M and 1:50 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 8:45 A. M. and 9 P. M., passing Reading at 4:25 and 10:30 A. M., and 4:20 and 11:15 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10:10 A. M., and 4:40 and 5:20 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11:30 A. M., and 7:15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:35 A. M. and 1:40 and 4:15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD

Trains leave Auburn at 7:50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1:30 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3:20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:35 A. M. and 5:25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

Excursion tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates. Excursion tickets to Philadelphia, good only for one day, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations, by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,

Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS,

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5:30 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M. 4 8§

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, June 24, 1867. Trains will leave Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester, at 7:15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 7:00 P. M., and 10:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6:15 A. M., 7:15 A. M., 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:50 and 6:50 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7:30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only.

Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going east, will take train leaving West Chester at 7:15 A. M., and going west will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

Leave Philadelphia for Media at 5:30 P. M.

Leave Media for Philadelphia at 6:40 P. M.

Stopping at all stations.

The Market Street cars will be in waiting, as usual, at Thirty-first and Market streets, on the arrival of each train, to convey passengers into the city; and for lines leaving the Depot take the cars on Market street, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes previous to departure.

The Chesnut and Walnut Street cars connect with all of the above trains, carrying passengers down Chesnut street, past the principal hotels and the Camden and Amboy RR. office, at Walnut street wharf, passing out Walnut street to the depot.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8:00 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Leave West Chester at 7:45 A. M. and 5 P. M.

The cars on Market street will connect with all Sunday trains, both ways, as usual, leaving Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the train leaves Depot, and will leave Depot on arrival of each train, to carry passengers into the city.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7:15 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7:30 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with trains on P. and B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies whenever required, at rates not to exceed those paid by the United States to other railroad companies in the Fifth Military District.

The terms of payment accepted will be those considered the most favorable to the Government.

Ten per cent. cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance of proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

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CHARLES H. TOMPKINS,
7 17 10t Brevet Brig. General Depot Quartermaster.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Lehigh, Mahanoy, and Wyoming coal regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

NINE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7:45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeansville, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12:05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 1 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 11:55 P. M., for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, by this train, take the stage at Old York road.

At 10:15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 1:30 P. M.—Express for Bethlehem, Allentown Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal regions. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.

At 2:45 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope; at North Wales for Sumneytown.

At 4 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, take stage at Abington for Lumberville at Doylestown.

At 5:20 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

At 6:20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11:30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem, at 9:15 A. M., 2:05 and 5:40 P. M.

2:05 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton. Passengers leaving Easton at 11:20 A. M. arrive in Philadelphia at 2:05 P. M.

Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1:30 P. M., connect at Bethlehem at 6:15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8:40 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 5:10 P. M., and 7:40 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:20 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 11:50 A. M. and 3:03 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:45 P. M.

Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7:20 A. M.

Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White cars of Second and Third Streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the Depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office,

1 1§ No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

1867.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:—

FARE.

At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accom..... $2·25

At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Express Mail..... 3·00

At 12 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Express..... 3·00

At 5 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation and Emigrant..... 1st class, 2·25 2d class, 1·50

At 8 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Evansville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Vincentown, and at 6 P. M. for Mount Holly only.

At 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M., for Trenton.

At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 5 and 10 A. M. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Florence.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Fish House.

The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry, upper side.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT

Will leave as follows:—

At 11 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 12 P. M., (night), via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Lines. Fare, $2.

At 8, 10:15 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Trenton and Bristol.

At 8 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 8 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schenck.

At 10:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., for Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania, and New York State, and the Great Lakes, daily (Sundays excepted), from Kensington Depot as follows:—

At 8 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc. etc.

At 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

Lines from West Philadelphia Depot, via Connecting Railway, will leave as follows:—

At 1:30 and 6:30 P. M. Washington and New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare, $3 25.

The 6:30 P. M. Line will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

June 30, 1867.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, July 8, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, corner BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3:30 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:00 P. M. (daily) for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington (Saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at Newcastle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk via Baltimore will take the 11:30 A. M. Train. Via Crisfield will take the 11:00 P. M. Train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 12:30, 2:00, 4:30, 6:00, and 11:30 (daily) P. M. The 4:30 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6:00 P. M. Train runs to New Castle.

Leave Wilmington 6:30, 7:15 and 8 A. M., 4:00 and 6:3 (daily) P. M. The 7:15 A. M. Train will not stop at stations between Chester and Philadelphia.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail, 9:35 A. M., Express, 2:15 P. M., Express, 6:35 P. M., Express 8:55 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 8:55 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Northeast, Elkton, and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.

Through Tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their bagg

AMERICAN COLLEGES.

The Leading Educational Institutions of the United States.

Sketches of the College of New Jersey, Columbia College, the University of Pennsylvania, and Brown University.

We resume to-day our series of articles on the principal colleges of the United States, giving sketches of the following institutions:—

The College of New Jersey,

located at Princeton, dates its origin back to the year 1746, when the original charter was procured from the authorities of the province. The movement which resulted in its foundation grew out of dissensions in the Presbyterian Church, caused by the preaching of Whitfield in the year 1741. The religious education of the adherents of the new church party had become a matter of great consideration, especially after the death of the Rev. William Tennent, who had been giving instruction at Neshaminy in what was known as the Log College, from which several eminent divines had gone forth. The first President selected was the Rev. John Dickinson, who died in 1747, before the institution was ready for operation. A new charter was obtained from Governor Belcher in 1748, in which year the Rev. Aaron Burr, father of the eccentric politician of the same name, was chosen President. The first class, numbering six members, graduated this year. Burr died in 1757, the year in which the college was permanently located at Princeton. The new institution appears to have been quite prosperous under his management, 114 students having graduated from it during these ten years.

The distinguished metaphysician, Jonathan Edwards, was next chosen President, but he died in 1758, just as he was about entering upon the discharge of his duties. The Rev. Samuel Davies, an eminent divine, was the next President, but his career was also cut short by death in 1761. Previous to his appointment he had visited England, and succeeded in obtaining a considerable contribution, by which means a college building was erected in 1756, which was not only the finest structure of the kind in the country, but the largest single edifice in the colonies at that time. It was named Nassau Hall, in honor of the great Protestant hero William III, a name which the splendid building now used by the College still bears. The original Nassau Hall was nearly destroyed by fire in 1812; and again, in March, 1855, it was ravaged by the same disastrous element, the walls alone being left standing.

From 1761 to 1766, the presidency was filled by the Rev. Samuel Finley. The Rev. John Witherspoon was then called from Scotland to occupy the place, and in 1768 he was inaugurated, remaining at the head of the institution until his death, in 1794. During the Revolutionary war, however, he served as a member of the Continental Congress, and on the establishment of peace he did not return to the active discharge of his duties. At the outbreak of the War of Independence, the College was in a very prosperous condition in point of numbers, the graduating classes having averaged about 20 members for several years previous, that of 1773 containing 29. The classes of 1775 and 1776 numbered 27 each but that of 1777 was reduced to 7, and [illegible] the next seven years there were [illegible] during duates altogether. [illegible] only 48 graindeed, were [illegible] College exercises, time [illegible] sadly interfered with at this [illegible] the battle of Princeton being followed by a contest between the American and British forces in its very precincts. The latter were then occupying the buildings, and during the contest a stray shot from the American lines passed directly through the portrait of George II which hung in the chapel in Nassau Hall.

The Rev. Samuel Stanhope Smith, an accomplished and popular scholar, who had been acting as President for several years, was elected to that position in 1795, and retained the office until his resignation in 1812. He was succeeded by the Rev. Ashbel Green, from 1812 to 1822, and in 1823 commenced the long presidency of the Rev. James Carnahan, D. D., LL. D., lasting until his resignation in 1854. Since then the position has been filled by the Rev. John Maclean, D. D., LL. D.

From the Revolution to the present time the College has been among the most prosperous in the country, although its membership suffered considerably from the civil war, a large number of its students having previously come from the Southern States. The class of 1806 was the largest in its early history, numbering 54 members. For several years preceding the late war, the classes averaged about 70; that of 1850 rose to 80; and that of 1861 to 81. In 1862, however, there were but 49 graduates, and in 1863 only 51. The last general catalogue was published in that year, and contained the names of 3980 graduates, of whom 1619 were dead and 2361 still living. Among the celebrated men which Princeton has given to the world were the two Richard Stocktons, President Reed, Dr. Benjamin Rush, Oliver Ellsworth, James Madison, President of the United States, Aaron Burr, John Sergeant, and Theodore Frelinghuysen.

The present condition of the institution is shown in the following statement of the number of students in attendance during the past two years:—

	1866-67.	1865-66.
Seniors	64	52
Juniors	65	69
Sophomores	60	77
Freshmen	52	40
Totals	241	238

The commencement for this year took place on the 26th of June, and of the class which then graduated ten were from Pennsylvania; the four following being of Philadelphia,—Henry Hazlehurst, William J. Hoar, Edward R. Miller, and James C. Wilson.

The different libraries connected with the college number 24,000 volumes. During the past three years the funds of the institution for the endowment of professorships and scholarships have been increased by donations amounting to more than $135,000, in addition to a fund of $10,000 for the erection of an astronomical observatory.

Columbia College,

located in the city of New York, was established in the year 1754, under the title of King's College. From the records of Trinity Church; it appears that as early as the year 1703 it was the intention of the Colonial Government, then represented by Lord Cornbury, to provide a site for a college on the island of Manhattan, or New York. No positive action was taken until December, 1746, when the first act of the Assembly in reference to the matter was passed, and in pursuance of it moneys were subsequently raised by lottery "for the encouragement of learning and towards the founding a college" in the colony. In 1751, these moneys were vested in a Board of ten trustees, of whom seven were members of the Church of England. Several of the latter were likewise vestrymen of Trinity Church, and this circumstance, taken in connection with a liberal grant of land made by Trinity, occasioned a violent opposition to the granting of a royal charter to the projected institution, on the ground that it was an attempt to introduce a Church establishment into the province. In November, 1753, Dr. Samuel Johnson, of Connecticut, was invited to become President of the proposed College, which position he accepted, on the passage of the charter in October, 1754. From this period dates the history of the collegiate corporation which, next to Harvard University, is the wealthiest in the United States.

The institution was given the name of King's College, and was placed under the management of a board of governors, including the Archbishop of Canterbury and various colonial and home officials for the time being, the ministers of Trinity, the Reformed Protestant Dutch, the German Lutheran, the French, and the Presbyterian Churches, and twenty-four of the principal men of the city. Although it is now generally regarded as an institution of the Protestant Episcopal Church, it is not so, properly speaking. But by an imperative requirement, the President must be a member of and in communion with that denomination.

The ground designated by Trinity Church for the site of the College was bounded by Barclay, Church, and Murray streets, and the Hudson river. This was granted to the College in May, 1755; and on a portion of it, at the foot of what was then called Upper Robinson street, now Park Place, the College was subsequently built, remaining there for a period of one hundred and three years, until a removal was rendered necessary in 1857, by the demands of business. The portion of the lands granted by Trinity which was not required for College purposes was leased, the rental furnishing the institution with a valuable revenue. In addition to the above grant, and the money raised by lottery, the resources of the College were increased by contributions from England, France, and America, and by a Legislative grant, in 1814, of twenty acres of land, bounded by the present Fifth and Sixth avenues, and Forty-seventh and Fifty-first streets. At that time this tract was worth about $5000, but at the present day its value, owing to the improvement of the neighborhood, is almost incalculable.

In 1763 Samuel Johnson was succeeded in the Presidency by the Rev. Myles Cooper, LL.D., who retained the position until 1775. He was only twenty-seven years of age when he came over from England to take the position, and was somewhat given to the composition of rather unchaste poetry. Being an earnest sympathizer with the Tories, he became very unpopular, and was finally obliged to escape from the city under cover of darkness, being saved from personal violence only through the exertions of Alexander Hamilton, then a student of the College. Since that time, the following persons have filled the office of President:—Rev. William Samuel Johnson, a son of the first President (1787-1800), Rev. Charles Wharton, D.D. (1801), Bishop Benjamin Moore, (1801-1811), Rev. William Harris, D.D. (1811-1829), Hon. William A. Duer, LL.D. (1829-1842), Nathaniel F. Moore, LL.D. (1842-1849), Rev. Charles King, LL.D. (1849-1864), and the Rev. Frederick H. P. Barnard, D. D., LL.D., the present incumbent.

The first class that graduated from the College was in 1758, and consisted of 8 members. It was not until 1766, when 11 students were graduated, that this number was equalled. From 1758 to 1776 the graduates numbered [illegible]. In April of the latter year, the buildings were taken for military purposes, and the College exercises were almost entirely suspended until the return of peace. Among the students who were prevented from completing their regular course was Alexander Hamilton. In 1784 the institution was erected into a University; but this proved unsuccessful, and in 1787 its original organization was restored, and the name changed to Columbia College. At subsequent periods slight changes were effected in the organization by legislative authority. In 1820 important alterations and additions to the buildings were made, and in May, 1857, the College was removed from its old location on Park Place to East Forty-ninth street, between Madison and Fourth avenues.

The first graduating class after the Revolutionary War was that of 1786, which numbered 8 members. From that time to the present the size of the classes has varied greatly, reaching the maximum in 1863, when 48 were graduated, but seldom rising above 35. Among the prominent men which it has given to the country were John Jay, Chief Justice of the United States; De Witt Clinton and Hamilton Fish, Governors of New York; Daniel D. Tompkins, Vice-President of the United States; Gouverneur Morris, Robert R. Livingston, and John Slidell.

In 1767 a Medical Department was established, the first graduating class being that of 1769, and numbering two members. It did not prosper, however, and was discontinued on the establishment of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1813. In 1860 a union was effected with the latter prosperous institution, which is now known as the Medical Department of Columbia College.

In 1827 a grammar school was established in connection with the College, but this was discontinued in 1863. In 1830 a more popular course of study, known as the Literary and Scientific Course, was established; but this did not meet with much favor, and was also discontinued in 1843. In 1863, however, it was reorganized by the appointment of the Faculty of the School of Mines, which is now in a very prosperous condition. In May, 1858, the Law School was established, and has become one of the largest in the country.

The last general catalogue was issued in 1864, and contained the names of 2418 regular graduates of the different departments. Of these 701 were known to be deceased, and 1717 supposed to be living. The graduates in arts numbered 1911, of whom 682 were known to be deceased, and 1229 supposed to be living. The number of students in attendance in the various departments during the past two years was as follows:—

	1866-67.	1865-66.
Academic Department:—		
Seniors	31	32
Juniors	28	36
Sophomores	42	35
Freshmen	39—140	46—149
School of Mines:—		
Senior Classs	4	6
Lower Classes	97	48
Special Course	38—109	35— 89
Law School:—		
Seniors	92	61
Juniors	74—166	117—178
Medical School	344	465
Totals	759	881

The regular Annual Commencement occurred on the 26th of June.

The University of Pennsylvania

dates its organization as a collegiate institution back to the year 1755. But it had its origin some years before in the Academy of Philadelphia, which went into operation in the year 1750, and for its establishment was chiefly indebted to the exertions of Benjamin Franklin. As early as 1689 a public school had been started in Philadelphia, under the instruction of George Keith, in which both Latin and the mathematics were taught. Franklin first communicated his scheme for an Academy to the Rev. Richard Peters in the year 1743, and in 1749 it was revived by him, in connection with Thomas Hopkinson and others. On this occasion Franklin issued a pamphlet entitled "Proposals relative to the education of youth in Pennsylvania." In his introduction to this pamphlet, however, with characteristic modesty, he took care to represent the scheme, "not as an act of his, but of some public-spirited gentlemen, avoiding as much as he could, according to his usual rule, the presenting himself to the public as the author of any scheme for their benefit." The new Academy was placed under the control of a Board of Trustees, including Franklin himself, James Logan, Thomas Hopkinson, Richard Peters, Jacob Duche, Philip Syng, Charles Willing, and other influential men of the town. William B. Reed, Esq., in his Centennial Address before the Alumni of the University, on the 13th of November, 1849, justly remarked that they were "men of character, and standing and learning; or where, as with the greatest of them, mere scholarship was wanting, of masculine intelligence, and pure, vigorous, American mother wit." He adds that "the master-spirit then, as the master-spirit in every effort to do public good, from the hour when he landed penniless at Market street wharf, till the distant day when, at the end of almost a century, he was carried amidst mourning crowds and tolling bells to his modest and almost forgotten grave, was Benjamin Franklin. His mind conceived and his energy achieved the first Philadelphia College." It should also be remembered, in this connection, that at the time Franklin made his first proposition to organize the Academy, there were but three collegiate institutions in the colonies—Howard, Yale, and William and Mary.

The articles of association were signed by the Trustees on the 13th of November, 1749, and on the following day over £2000 were subscribed by them towards furthering the noble object they had in view. To this sum large additions were soon made by the citizens, in the way of subscriptions, gifts, and legacies, and £200 were granted by the City Councils, in addition. Franklin deemed it a matter of vital importance that the proposed Academy should secure a permanent location, and with this object in view, he shrewdly took advantage of the religious excitement which had been created in the community by the celebrated Methodist preacher, John Whitefield. For the accommodation of the latter and similar itinerant preachers of the gospel, a building had been erected and placed under the control of members of the different religious bodies. One of the members of this board had been a Moravian, but as his course had not been satisfactory to his colleagues, it was resolved, on his death, to omit his sect altogether. As there was no other denomination from which to select his successor Franklin secured his own election, on the ground that he belonged to no sect at all. Having become a member of both boards, Franklin was enabled to accomplish the object he had in view, that of uniting the school and the meeting-house. In accordance with the agreement then made the main hall of the University is still thrown open to itinerant preachers, and frequently during the past winter it has been occupied by them. The building in which the itinerants preached in those days had been commenced in 1741 and completed in 1744. In 1749 Franklin secured its purchase by the association he had formed for the sum of £777, and in 1751 the new Academy was opened in it, with English, Latin, and mathematical departments, and a separate instructor in each. A charity school was likewise opened in connection with the Academy, in which the children of such citizens as were too poor to pay the fees were taught gratuitously. Charles Thomson, who subsequently became Secretary to Congress, was for four years one of the tutors. The location of the building was on a lot at the corner of Fourth and Arch streets, where it still stands. During the war for the Union, the "University Light Infantry" occupied it as an armory.

The proprietaries of the province, in 1753, granted a charter to the organization, under the title of "The Trustees of the Academy and Charitable School in the Province of Pennsylvania." The course of instruction was then extended so as to embrace logic, rhetoric, and natural and moral philosophy, and the Rev. William Smith, who subsequently became the first Provost of the University, was employed to give instruction in these branches. In 1755 a new charter was granted, the corporation receiving the title of "The Provost, Vice-Provost, and Professors of the College and Academy of Philadelphia, in the Province of Pennsylvania." By this charter a collegiate character, with the power of conferring degrees, was imparted to the institution, and the Rev. William Smith, a scholarly Scotchman, who had given much attention to the subject of education, was appointed Provost. The first class, numbering 7 members, graduated on the 17th of May, 1757. Among these first graduates were Jacob Duché, Chaplain of the Continental Congress, and Francis Hopkinson, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Provost Smith, in 1762, made a voyage to Europe, in company with James Jay, of New York, to solicit contributions in behalf of the Colleges of the two cities, an effort in which they met with considerable success.

Under Smith's management the Institution soon became popular, a number of students from other provinces and the West Indies being among its attendants. In 1762 it was found necessary to erect a separate building for the accommodation of the students from a distance, the requisite funds being readily raised by a lottery. In this way about £5000 was realized, including the home subscriptions and legacies. A grant of three thousand acres of land in Bucks county, accompanied by a contribution of £500 in cash, had been received from the Proprietaries when the first charter was obtained. The amount realized by the mission to England was £13,000, which was divided between Philadelphia and New York. Ten or twelve years later the funds of the institution were increased full £3000 by subscriptions in South Carolina and Jamaica. By 1763 the number of students had risen to 400, of whom about one-third were connected with the regular collegiate department.

In 1765 Dr. Morton was appointed Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic, and Dr. William Shippen Professor of Anatomy and Surgery; and soon after, Dr. Kuhn, Professor of Botany, and Dr. Benjamin Rush, Professor of Chemistry, were added. This was the origin of the most famous and popular Medical School in America, although it was not regularly organized as such until 1767. In 1768 the degree of "Doctor of Medicine" was first conferred.

The institution was in this highly prosperous condition when it encountered the dissensions created by the Revolutionary War. Dr. Smith was accused of sympathizing with the Proprietaries, and suspected, moreover, of intending, in connection with some of the trustees, to convert the institution into a regular Church of England establishment, thereby defeating the liberal character which the original founders had desired to impart to it. These difficulties culminated in 1779, when an act was passed forfeiting the charter and funds of the College, and creating a new institution, with the title of "The University of Pennsylvania;" of which the Rev. Dr. John Ewing was made Provost. Liberal grants out of the confiscated estates of the Royalists were given the new institution, and all the offices and professorships were refilled. But Dr. Smith was not disposed to acquiesce in such measures; so in 1789 he procured the passage of an act reinstating the trustees and faculty of the old college in all their estates and privileges. Dr. Smith again became Provost, and the two institutions battled against each other for a period of two years. In 1791 the old college finally succumbed, and, by an act of the Legislature, the two institutions were then blended in one. Dr. Smith was unable to procure his reappointment as Provost, and he retired from all connection with the college, towards the success of which he had contributed so much. He continued, however, in the receipt of an annuity of £100 until his death, in 1803.

Dr. Ewing, the new Provost, was a native of Maryland and a graduate of Princeton, and enjoyed a high reputation for his attainments in the classics, metaphysics, and natural science. From the year 1759 until his death he was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church. Since that time the office of Provost has been held by the Rev. Dr. John McDowell, from 1806 to 1810; the Rev. Dr. John Andrews, from 1810 to 1813; the Rev. Dr. Frederick Beasley, from 1813 to 1828; Bishop William H. Delancey, from 1828 to 1834; the Rev. Dr. John Ludlow, from 1834 to 1852; the Rev. Dr. Henry Vethake, from 1854 to 1859; and the Rev. Daniel R. Goodwin, D. D., elected in 1860.

On the union of the two rival institutions in 1791 a department of law was added to the University, but previous to 1852 there was only one professor, and at times the lectures were entirely interrupted. In 1852 the Law School was established in its present form, and the number of professors increased to three. The Hon. George Sharswood, now President Judge of the District Court of this city, had been elected Professor of Law in 1850. He was continued in his position, and Peter McCall, Esq., and E. Spencer Miller, Esq., were selected to fill the new professorships. Mr. McCall subsequently retired, and P. Pemberton Morris, Esq., was appointed to the vacancy thus created.

The largest graduating class in the College, previous to the Revolutionary War, was that of 1771, which numbered 14 members. The next class fell to 2 members, and from that period until the union of the two institutions the graduating classes were quite small. The largest classes since then have been those of 1821, with 34 members; 1822, with 26 members; and 1841, with 31 members. The last general catalogue issued was in 1849, when the institution had completed the first century of its existence. This contained the names of 1120 graduates. Since that time the graduating classes have averaged about 20 in number, so that the alumni of the Literary Department number about 1480 in all. A new general catalogue is now in course of preparation.

The present condition of the different departments is shown in the following statement, which gives the number of students for 1866-67, as compared with 1865-66:—

	1866-67.	1865-66.
Department of Arts—		
Seniors	20	19
Juniors	21	27
Sophomores	27	29
Freshmen	26	23
Scientific and Partial	6—100	5—103
Department of Medicine	464	521
Department of Law	67	68
Total University Students	631	691
English Charity Schools	136	136
Grand Totals	767	827

At the different Commencements held during the past two years, the following degrees were conferred:—

	1866-67.	1865-66.
Bachelor of Arts	20	17
Master of Arts	19	20
Bachelor of Laws	18	14
Doctor of Medicine	150	163
Totals	216	214

An earnest effort is now being made by the authorities of the University to extend the sphere of its usefulness. With that object in view, important modifications have been made during the past year in the course of study, and the New England system of long reviews of the studies of the year, followed by thorough and detailed examinations, adopted. The project of removing the Academic Department to a suburban locality is also being discussed. The removal of the Law and Medical Departments from the centre of the city would sadly interfere with their success, so that it is proposed to retain them in their present location. As a preliminary to the removal of the Academic Department, it is proposed to raise $500,000 as a new endowment, and until the subscription for this is fairly under way, no definite steps can be taken by the Trustees in the matter. The project is being actively canvassed, and it is to be hoped that within a short time the measure will assume a tangible form. If the University should be so fortunate as to secure this increase in its present endowment, it would be able to erect in a convenient locality near the city such buildings as would be rendered necessary by the proposed extension in its courses of study. These last contemplate the establishment of a department in which those more practical studies which are so rapidly becoming popular will be taught, while the regular Academic course as at present constituted will remain unchanged.

Brown University,

the principal educational institution of the Baptist demonination in this country, was chartered by the General Assembly of Rhode Island in 1764. Until the year 1804 it bore the title of the College of Rhode Island, which, in that year, was changed to Brown University, by virtue of a provision in the charter empowering the trustees and fellows to give it a more particular name, "in honor of the greatest and most distinguished benefactor." It was indebted for its origin to the personal exertions of the Rev. James Manning, a Baptist clergyman of New Jersey, who, in 1763, visited Newport for the purpose of securing in behalf of a projected College in the interests of his denomination, the aid of certain prominent Baptists who were then connected with the Colonial Government. Its founders desired that the institution might forever remain under the paramount control of the Baptist persuasion, and hence it was provided that they should enjoy a predominance in the Board of Trustees. The President was also required to be of that faith, but no restrictions were placed on the choice of the remaining officers, and several other denominations have always been represented in the Board of Trustees. It was, moreover, provided in the charter "that into this liberal and catholic institution shall never be admitted any religious tests, but, on the contrary, all the members shall forever enjoy full, free, absolute, and uninterrupted liberty of conscience."

Manning's services were properly recognized by his selection as President in the year 1765. He began at once the instruction of a few pupils at his private residence at Warren, where the first commencement was held in 1769, the graduating class numbering 7 members. In 1770, after quite a local contest, the institution was permanently established at Providence. From its foundation to the year 1777 there were 60 graduates in all. From that time to 1782, the regular exercises were interrupted by the war, the college building being occupied by the State militia, and by the French troops under Rochambeau, as a hospital. In 1782 a class of 7 members was graduated, and in 1783 another class of 6. The next class was that of 1786, with 15 members. In 1790, the graduates numbered 22, in 1802, 28, and in 1808, 33. The largest class ever graduated was one of 48 members, in 1829. During the last few years, the average number has been about 40.

In 1786 President Manning was elected to Congress, but his connection with the college did not terminate until his death, in 1791. In 1792 the Rev. Jonathan Maxcy, D. D., was elected President, retaining the position until 1802, when he succeeded President Edwards at Union College. He subsequently became the first President of the College of South Carolina, at Columbia. From 1802 to 1826 the Rev. Asa Messer, D. D., LL. D., filled the Presidency. These were prosperous days for the institution, rendered especially so by the liberal donations of the Hon. Nicholas Brown, a graduate, amounting altogether to about $100,000. In gratitude for this timely aid the college was honored with his name.

From 1827 to 1855 the celebrated divine, Francis Wayland, D. D., LL.D., occupied the Presidential chair, and during his term of office materially improved the course of study. His services in the cause of universal education are too well known to need recapitulation here. In 1855 the Rev. Barnas Sears, D. D., LL.D., became President, retaining the position until a few months since, when he resigned, to become President of the Board of Trustees of the Peabody Southern Educational Fund. His successor has not yet been chosen, the Rev. Dr. Anderson, President of Rochester University, to whom the position was tendered, having declined it.

The Institution is now one of the most prosperous minor colleges in the United States. A few years ago, $200,000 were given by citizens of Providence towards its further endowment, and since then a movement has been in progress for increasing it by an addition of $300,000 more. The library, containing 33,000 volumes, is one of the best college libraries in the country, and is being continually enlarged by the proceeds of a fund of $25,000, established for this purpose in 1839. The general catalogue published in 1866 contains the names of 2266 graduates, of whom 947 were then deceased, and 1319 still living. During the past two years, the number of students has been as follows:—

	1866-67.	1865-66.
Resident Graduates	2	2
Seniors	31	37
Juniors	35	39
Sophomores	49	44
Freshmen	73	54
	190	176

The degree of "Bachelor of Philosophy" is conferred, as well as that of "Bachelor of Arts." The annual commencement does not take place until the 4th of September next. There are no Philadelphians in the graduating class.

[In a few days we shall resume the subject, with sketches of the institutions of learning which follow the above in the order of their establishment.]

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Excursion tickets on Saturday, good to return on Monday, $4, including carriage hire.

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